

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.85

September 30, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75° 2 p.m. 85°
Humidity 90° 76°

September 30, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78° 2 p.m. 83°
Humidity 89° 76°

三十一日十月

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

三拜禮 號拾叁月九英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER EXPLOITS BY THE EMDEN.

CAPTURES SIX VESSELS AND SINKS FOUR OF THEM.

Aeroplanes Active at the Front.

ALLIES MAKE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS ON THE LEFT.

German Desert Trenches and Leave 100 Dead and Wounded.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Sept. 29, 3.45 p.m.

The British Headquarters, in a descriptive account from an eyewitness, issued this afternoon, says:—

Wednesday, the 23rd inst., was a perfect autumn day and was almost uneventful, except for a heavy cannonade near Paisy. The absence of wind gave the airman a great chance. They killed and stampeded some of the enemy's artillery horses.

The lull continued on Thursday. The Germans dropped heavy shells near Parguan, while the French and British and German aeroplanes were most active, as also were the anti-aircraft guns. The Germans are now inclined to concentrate their shells in definite areas, hoping to find guns, or where the British are billeted. The result will give work to local builders.

The Emden's Activity.

Sept. 29, 4.25 p.m.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the German cruiser Emden has during the past few days captured and sunk in the Indian Ocean the steamers Tumoric, King Lad, Ribara and Foyle, and captured the collier Daresk.

The crews were transferred to the Gryfevale, which was also captured but which was released in order to take the crews to Colombo.

The following are some particulars of some of the boats mentioned:—
The King Lad was a steel screw steamer of 3,650 tons, and was built in 1906 for the King Line, Ltd., of which Messrs. Philipps, Philipps and Co. are the managers.

The Ribara was a steel screw steamer of 3,500 tons, built in 1904 for the Bolton Steam Shipping Co., Ltd., of which Messrs. E. Bolton and Co. are managers.

The Foyle was built in 1902. She was a steel screw steamer of 4,147 tons and was owned by the Mercantile S.S. Co.

The Gryfevale, a steel-screw steamer of 4,442 tons, was built in 1906 for the Gryfevale S.S. Co., Ltd. (Messrs A. Crawford Barr and Co.)

(From the French Government, through Peking).

Sept. 28, 5.35 p.m.

The battle continued on the 28th inst., with marked advance of our Left Wing on a very extensive front—from between the Oise and the Somme and north of the Somme, as far as the road from Arras to Cambrai.

Between the Oise and Rheims, there were very sharp German attacks, but they were all repulsed with serious German losses.

Germans Hurlled Back.

In the Centre, between Rheims and Souain, the Prussian Guard took a vigorous offensive, but was hurled back in the region of Berry and Nogent l'Abbesse.

Other News.

Other engagements took place between Souain and Argonne. On the evening of the 26th inst., the French troops were as high as Ville-sur-Tombe.

Between Argonne and the Meuse, the Germans showed no activity. On the heights of the Meuse there is nothing new.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

To the south of Woivre, the Germans occupied a front going through St. Mihiel and to the north-west of Pont-a-Mousson. In Lorraine and the Vosges there has been no change.

Peking, Sept. 29, 8.40 p.m.

There was nothing new in the general situation to report on the 27th. A relative calm is reported along part of the front. German attacks south of the Somme and on the road to Arras-Cambrai have been repulsed.

The alleged destruction on September 19 by the Cattaro forts of a large French mid-of-war, announced by the Cologne Gazette, is nothing but an invention—one of many.

(Havre Telegram.)

Paris, Sept. 27, 4.10 p.m.

The battle continued on our left wing, where we advanced in a marked way between the Oise and the Somme and north of the Somme. We repulsed violent attacks between the Oise and Rheims and also repulsed a vigorous offensive of the Prussian Guard between Rheims and Souain.

Between Souain and Argonne, the enemy attacked in the morning with success, but we regained, in the evening, the ground lost in the morning.

Bombs Dropped on Paris.

A German aeroplane, taking advantage of the fog, flew over Paris on September 11, in the morning, dropping several bombs near the Eiffel Tower, with the apparent object of destroying the wireless station. One old man was killed and his daughter was wounded.

Peking, Sept. 28, 5.33 p.m.

The general situation is unchanged. Though there is comparative calm along part of the front, we have repulsed fresh and violent attacks at certain points, between the Aisne and Argonne.

From Bordeaux it is reported that an Anglo-French Expedition, escorted by French and British men-of-war, landed in the Cameroons, the capital of which—Douala—surrendered unconditionally. The Times' correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Kaiser has arrived in Eastern Prussia. Twenty-two (sic) German Army Corps are said to be on the Russian frontier.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 28, 9.15 p.m.

A descriptive statement issued by the British Headquarters and dated 25th September, says:—

For four days there has been a comparative lull, accompanied by a spell of fine weather.

The nights are now much colder.

The arrival of fresh troops has enabled the men who have been in the firing line for some time to be relieved. Several units have consequently received their baptism of fire.

It appears that, on Sunday the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other, when making a converging advance in the dark.

The action on Monday was practically confined to artillery, our guns succeeding in driving away the enemy as they were endeavouring to construct a redoubt.

The Germans expended much heavy shell in bombarding a village.

It was ascertained that during the night the enemy deserted some of their trenches, leaving a hundred dead and wounded and quantities of equipment. They had withdrawn some distance.

Tuesday was one of our most uneventful days. There was less artillery, though the Germans gave the village a taste of their "Jack Johnsons" as the shells of the siege howitzers are called.

Fog Interferes with Operations.

Sept. 29, 1.55 a.m.

A Paris communique issued at eleven in the evening says:—
On our Left Wing the reports on the situation are favourable. In the Centre our troops have successfully resisted further very violent attacks.

We have progressed slightly on the heights of the Meuse. Dense fog has suspended operations in the Woivre region. The situation is unchanged in Lorraine and the Vosges.

Exhausted Germans.

Sept. 29, 5.10 a.m.

The Ostend Courier reports that Brussels is full of German troops from the south who are terribly exhausted.

Reported Annihilation of Prussian Guards.

Sept. 29, 5.10 a.m.

It is stated in Paris that two battalions of the Prussian Guards were annihilated in a grand attack on the 25th instant.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Russians' Rapid Advance.

Sept. 29, 3.55 a.m.

A Petrograd official report states:—
The Russians are rapidly pushing the offensive in the Augustoff forests.

Our siege guns are bombarding the fortresses of Osnawetz. An attempt by the German infantry to advance near the fortresses was repulsed.

The enemy has been reinforced and is very active on the Silesian front.

The garrison of Przemyel have made fruitless sorties, during which they have lost many prisoners and guns.

"Completely Surrounded."

Sept. 29, 5.10 a.m.

A Russian headquarters report states that Przemyel is now completely surrounded.

Canadian Minister off to the Front.

Sept. 29, 5.10 a.m.

Colonel the Hon. Samuel Hughes, the Minister of Militia and Defence in Canada, has resigned his portfolio in order to go to the front. He will rank as a Brigadier-General.

[Colonel Samuel Hughes, of Lindsay, Ontario, was born in that Province, of Irish parents. An all-round athlete, he won the mile championship of America in 1872. An enthusiastic Imperialist and soldier, he has been an active member of the Militia since he was 14 and served with distinction in the South African War. He is 61 years of age.]

RUSSIA'S FORCES IN MANCHURIA.

Chances of Mobilization.

From the N. C. Daily News
Correspondent.

Harbin, Sept. 9.

All sorts of rumours are going around as regards military withdrawals from the Usuri district.

But facts go to show that it is unlikely any large force will be sent westwards for some time to come, as it is unnecessary.

European Russia having sufficient troops for all purposes until heavy reverses and misfortunes take place. The Government also realizes she must keep her eastern frontier adequately protected for any eventualities that may occur.

Should mobilization actually take place in Manchuria, far less would be called to arms than is generally thought. It would be only the first reserve which would actually be drafted into the army and leave the country.

This first reserve consists of men under forty-three years of age, who have done either three, or four years' military service. The second reserve are those who have been exempted from service on account of being the bread-winners of the family.

Though physically fit, these men have six weeks' service to do every three years. The third reserve are men who are rejected from service altogether, being physically unfit.

According to statistics, every year only about twenty-five per cent. of those who present themselves for service (i.e., twenty-one

years of age) enter the army as conscripts, another twenty-five per cent. pass into the 2nd reserve, whilst fifty per cent. are rejected for some reason or other. Thus it will be seen, placing the Russian population (exclusive of military) in Manchuria at 80,000 and deducting women, old men and children and also Government employees, which includes the Chinese Eastern Railway with 10,000 or more employees, the total number available for military purposes will not be more than ten per cent., only half of which are first reserves.

There is no lack of patriotism in the raising of funds for the Red Cross Society and other charitable institutions connected with the war, locally and the organizers of fairs, concerts, and theatrical performances must be pleased with the results, the recompense of much thought and hard work. But the same sort of thing is happening all over Russia, and now is to hand that a "Flag" Saturday held in Petrograd realized Rs. 500,000 in a single day, all the money going to swell the coffers of the Red Cross Society.

Thousands of "volunteers" sold the flags of the Allies in the streets, restaurants, etc., and everybody bought. There was no fixed price; you merely dropped your coin into a dropped money box. A great part of the collectors were children, dressed up for the occasion, the girls as Red Cross Sisters, and the boys as soldiers of the Tsar. The Russians never do things by halves, and success crowned this effort. The Harbin Red Cross Hospital has started instruction classes in order to train women who wish to become nurses and go to the front. I understand that there are a great many candidates for admission.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Latest advices from the front indicate that there is very little change in the general situation.

It is stated that Brussels is full of German troops from the south who are terribly exhausted.

A Paris report states that two battalions of the Prussian Guards have been annihilated.

For four days prior to the 25th inst. there was a comparative lull in the fighting.

The Russians are making rapid progress, and have now completely surrounded Przemyel.

The Germans have been reinforced along the Silesian front and are very active.

The arrival of fresh British troops has enabled men who have been in the firing line for some time to be relieved.

When making a converging advance in the dark, on the 20th inst. the German infantry fired on each other.

Col. the Hon. Samuel Hughes, Canadian Minister of Defence, has resigned his portfolio to go to the front.

The German cruiser Emden has sunk four more steamers and captured a collier and another steamer.

NEWS.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The organ recital at St. John's Cathedral last night was very largely attended.

General news and an article on how members of the French nobility are joining the colours appear on page 3 to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Opening branch office Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.—At Home Hotel, Mansions, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Opening of Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company's Turkish baths.

Friday, October 2.

Presentation of Medals, Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders—6 p.m.

Saturday, October 3.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., extraordinary General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, October 10.

Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.
Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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Tongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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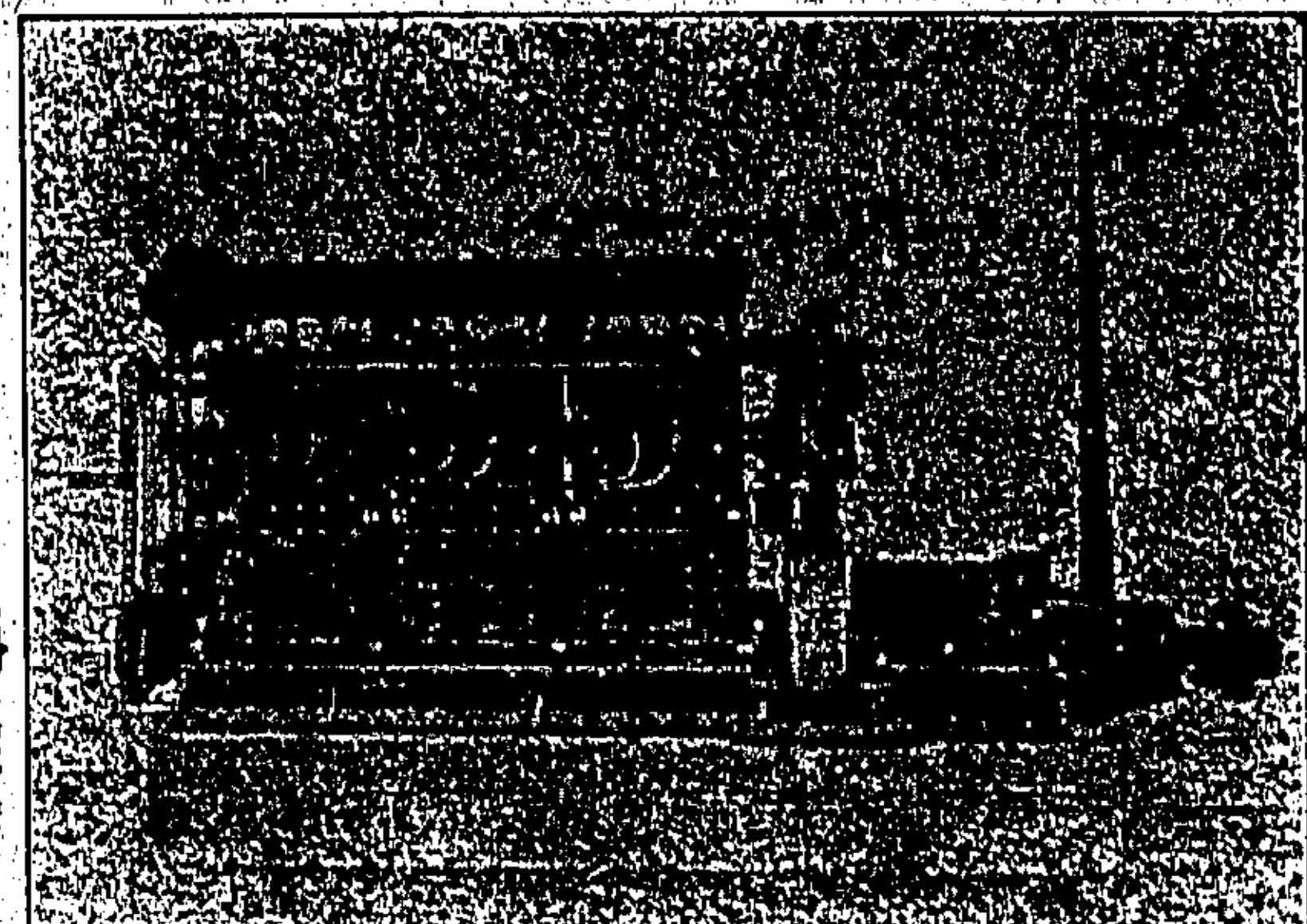
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South China Morning Post.

Big Battles.

Again in 1870 the carnage of big numbers was recorded. At Gravelotte, which battle lasted for twelve hours, the French lost 15,000 men and the Germans 25,000. Sedan was also a scene of terrible carnage. About 25,000 French were taken prisoners, while next day 83,000 surrendered together with 79 mitrailleuses, 100 field pieces and 160 fortress guns. In 1877, Plevna resulted in a loss to the Russians of 2,000 killed and 4,000 wounded, while the Turks (Osman Pasha, 128 officers and 30,000 men), reduced by want of supplies, surrendered. The severe battles of Tel-el-kibir, Adowa, Omdurman, Paardeberg, Mukden and Luleburgas, all of them historic marks in the blood story of modern times, sink into insignificance in comparison with the gigantic and momentous struggle which is now polling the attention of the world at this very moment.

Daily Press.

Conservancy in China. The point, of course, is that if conservancy is considered as a national question, overlapping will be avoided and work which has to be done when larger schemes are contemplated will be avoided. For instance, it has been suggested that the Grand Canal, which has been allowed to silt since tribute rice was carried by sea to Tientsin and thence to Peking, should be rendered navigable by dredging, but if this were done the operation would probably have to be renewed in the following year as the flooding of the Yi River would bring about conditions similar to those which exist at present. Enough has been said to show the necessity for considering conservancy from a national point of view, and though the money for such an undertaking may not be available at present the advisability of collecting the data and making preparations for the time when conservancy schemes can be commenced in the more important areas, as recommended by Mr. Van Der Veen, should not be overlooked.

China Mail.

The Canton Press and the War. From the Canton papers to hand we learn that one of the papers printed in that city was recently temporarily suppressed on account of the absurd stories it had been printing regarding affairs at Tientsin. The stories appear to have been of a harrowing nature, one of them being that the Japanese had killed one thousand, five hundred Chinese—innocent Shangtung farmers and tradespeople. The Japanese, it was also stated, had been compelling the Chinese to hand over their mules with only indefinite promises of payment. Of course, such stories were manifestly absurd and the Japanese Consul at Canton promptly called the attention of the authorities to them. It would be interesting to know the source of such ridiculous stories, and it is probable that they have their origin in the machinations of those desirous of imputing the worst possible motives to those opposed to the Germans at Tientsin and elsewhere. While the Chinese authorities were undoubtedly right in dealing with the offending paper in the manner they did, particularly after the warnings they had previously issued, it would be more satisfactory if they made a thorough inquiry into the source of the false reports that have been, of late, so sedulously circulated among the Chinese.

Death of Dean of St. Albans. Dr. Walter John Lawrence, Dean of St. Albans since 1900, has died at St. Albans, aged seventy-four. Nearly the whole of his career has been connected with St. Albans, for he began there as rector in 1868. He was, however, chaplain to Queen Victoria from 1893 and chaplain-in-ordinary from 1898-1900.

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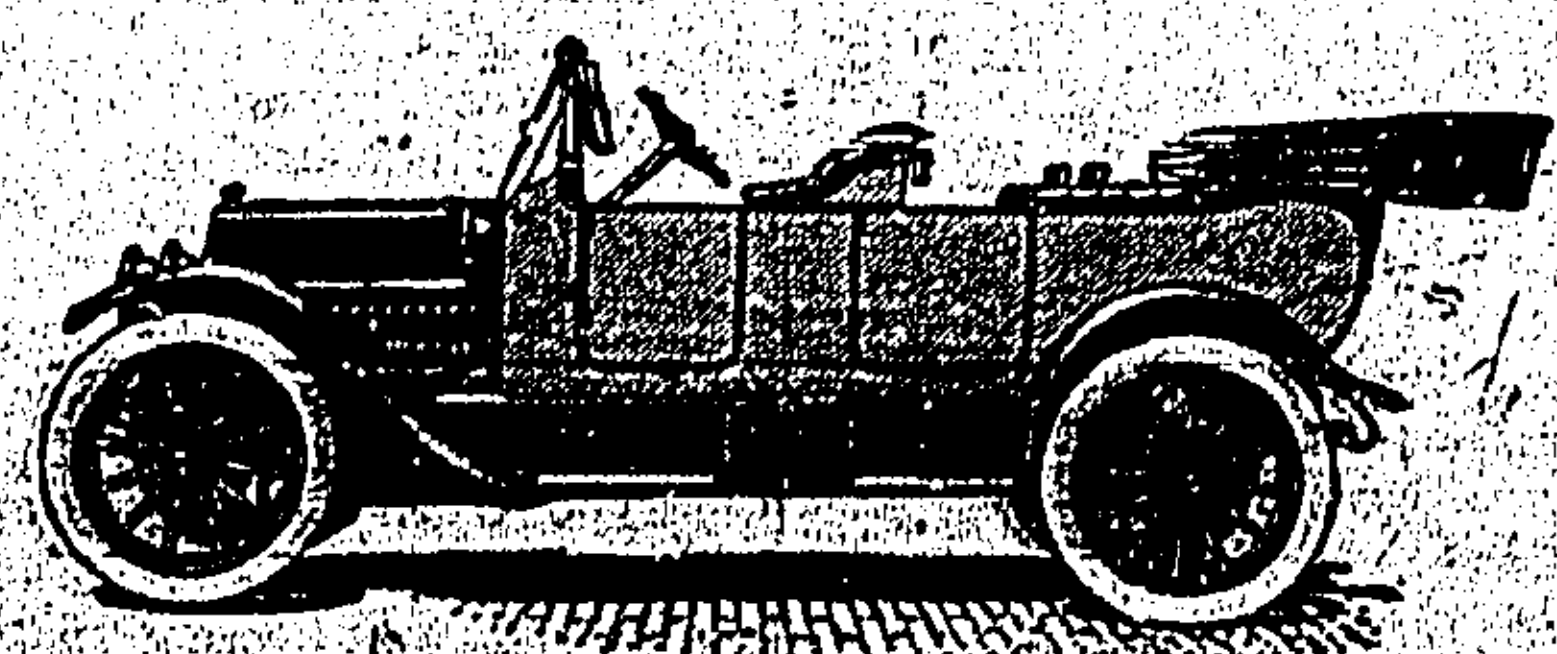
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GENERAL NEWS.

Not Naturalised.
"As you have never been naturalised you cannot take advantage of the law courts when Great Britain and Germany are at war," said Judge Parry to a German at Lambeth County Court.

How Canada Deals with Ruffians.
"At such a time as this, when many valiant men are going forth to shed their blood and perhaps to die for their country, I am appalled to think that a being capable of the heinous crime of which you stand convicted should exist," said His Honour Judge Schultz at Vancouver in sentencing a man charged with indecently assaulting a child of tender years.

"I find no extenuating circumstances in this case. You have ruined the soul of this little child, and you must pay the full penalty of the law. I sentence you to two years' hard labour, to date from the time of your arrest. At the end of the first month of your imprisonment you shall receive ten strokes of the lash, and three months prior to the termination of your sentence you shall receive a further ten lashes."

Another New Religion.
Rabbi Nieto, one of the most eloquent pulpits orators in the west, has outlined a new religion which he said should supersede the creeds of today. The religion of the future, he asserts, will be non-sectarian. It will be a combination of the best thoughts contained in all past and present religions. "I believe it possible," says Rabbi Nieto, "for America to have a religion of its own, founded on the characters of its great men, the highest ideal of God, the Sabbath day to indicate man's liberty and with national days as feast days. Social service is the foundation upon which we must erect the new religion. I believe the new religion will be a concept of the best things in life to keep one in the pursuit of all things good and noble and true."

Salmon Fishery of Columbia on Verge of Ruin.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 21.—The salmon industry in the Columbia river will soon be ruined unless drastic action is taken to protect the fish, H. M. Lornsten, an Astoria, Ore., fisherman, testified today before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission. "The Columbia river is the only stream in the country on which protective laws are carried out on destructive lines," he declared. "Unless radical changes are made soon the fishing industry will be ruined. Fishing below tide water and with stationary appliances are the two principal abuses that should be corrected. The annual salmon yield from the stream should be about 600,000 pounds. The present yield is about 300,000 pounds. If proper protection were thrown around the fish, the yield would double in five years. It would be a good thing to prohibit fishing in the stream for a time, as once was done in Alaskan waters, until more fish can be bred." Mr. Lornsten said the laws were operated against the individual fishermen for the benefit of trappers, seizers and others with big interests along the stream. "Certainly this situation is worthy of most searching investigation," said Chairman Walsh. "I shall ask that it be looked into carefully."

Royal Marine Scholarships.
At the express desire of the King the greater share of the sum of money subscribed for commemorating the Coronation by persons bearing the name of George in all parts of the Empire, has been devoted to four scholarships for junior officers of the Royal Marines. The official statement is to the effect that the sum available has been invested and the income arising therefrom will be devoted to the institution of scholarships termed the "King George Prize Scholarships." One scholarship will be awarded each year to the officer in His Majesty's Royal Marines who shall, as a result of the annual competitive examination, be selected by the Admiralty for admission to the Military Staff College at Camberley. Each scholarship will be tenable for two years and will ordinarily consist of half the net income for the year derived from the fund, estimated approximately at £97.10. The first scholarship will be awarded this year.

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THE FRENCH NOBILITY.

How they have joined the Ranks.

Paris, August 16.

La ville lumière—the City of Light—has become as sombre as an Essex village; gay Paris is as lively as Perth on a wet Sunday. The Military Governor of Paris has ordered "lights out" at eight o'clock, when all cafes and bars must close their doors; restaurants, by a special permission, are allowed to remain open until nine o'clock; all the theatres are closed; the few lines still running on the two underground railways are closed at seven o'clock, and at nine o'clock the boulevards are deserted and silent. Almost every house and shop have the French, British, Belgian, and Russian flags hung out, as if it were a fête day. Owing to the disgraceful scenes of pillage and wanton destruction that have occurred, nearly every shop has a placard, *Cette maison est française*, and in a few instances *Cette maison est anglaise*. If the proprietors have foreign-sounding names they put on their doors by way of protection their certificates of birth, to prove their French nationality. Nearly all the business houses are closed, owing to the principals and personnel having joined the colours.

All sorts and conditions of men have answered the call of duty to defend their country. The military authorities report that so far there has not been a single defaulter. In numerous instances the heads of large business firms are serving under the orders of their employees and masters under their valets de chambre. Society is doing just as the people. In many families of the noblesse all the male members have joined their regiments as privates or non-coms. Comte Amedee d'Harcourt, retired cavalry colonel, and his six sons, all well-known men in society, have left for the frontier. The Marquis de Ganay, formerly Miss Ridway, is active in the Red Cross Society, whilst the Marquis de Ganay and three sons are serving in the ranks. The Prince of Wagram and Prince Jacques de Broglie, two of the best-dressed men in Paris, I saw the other day in uniform. The Duc de Doudanville and Prince Leon Radziwill, well known in London society, four of the Princes Murat, the Duc de Luyne, and his son, the Duc de Chevreuse, the Duc de Noailles and his son, the Duc d'Ayen, Comte Jacques and Comte Francois, sons of the Marquis de Breteuil, who were the companions of the Prince of Wales during his visit to Paris last year, have joined the ranks. The Duc de Monchy and his brother, the Comte de Noailles, are both serving with the colours at Douai. The Prince de Beauvau, so popular in the English colony in Paris, is a sub-lieutenant. The Comte Vogne, Comte Jean de Castellane, Comte de Campeaux, Comte de Tullier, Comte G. de Mun, Vicomte de Lamoignon, leaders of the

Smart Set in Paris, are marching shoulder to shoulder with ouriers. Comte de Moncey, married on Tuesday morning, went off to his regiment the same evening as a reserve. The Rothschilds, at the call of duty, have taken service and poured out their wealth for their country. Baron Henri, who is a qualified medical man, is appointed to the charge of the ambulance that he has given to the War Office. The ambulance has more than three hundred beds, and is equipped with every appointment necessary. The Baroness Henri is in charge of the nurses. The Binque Rothschild have given £40,000 in aid of the aged poor and women and children. Prince Jean de Bourbon died a few weeks ago, leaving an only son, Prince Henri, aged fourteen, who has now become the head of the Legitimists. The Prince, being too young to serve, is replaced by his uncle, Prince Charles and Prince Louis, who have written to the Minister of War offering to serve as privates in the army during the war.

Prince Louis d'Orleans-Bragance, son of the Comte d'Eu, grandson of the Emperor Dom Pedro, went to the President and offered to serve in the Army. As the law of France prohibits members of the Imperial or Royal Houses who have reigned in France from entering the army or navy, the President of the Republic advised the Prince to take service in the English or Belgian armies. The Prince has gone to London to offer himself to the military authorities.

The three sons of the late Princess Joanne Bonaparte, nephews of Prince Bonaparte, have joined the forces. The eldest, Pierre Napoleon, is at Cherbourg in command of a gunboat. The second, Romeo Napoleon, who is a naval engineer, is attached to the arsenal at Bizerta. The youngest, Lucien Napoleon, is a sergeant of Dragoons at Lunerville.

England and everything English is exceedingly popular now. At the entrance of the Tuilleries Gardens in the Rue de Rivoli there is a high flagstaff with a large Union Jack flying, and I noticed with pride and pleasure that soldiers and busy business men saluted the flag as they passed by, just as they do their own flag.

There is a large outfitter's on the Grand Boulevard, bearing an English name; though the proprietors are decidedly French, and in the windows are two large portraits of the late King Edward and King George draped with the Royal Standard and the Union Jack. They draw crowds, although the faces of the English Sovereigns are as well known in Paris as they are in London. An elderly man with the rosette of the Legion d'Honneur at his buttonhole, and evidently a retired officer, turned to the little crowd before the window and said: "We will be victorious—we are sure to gain the victory with our allies, but don't forget that all that comes to us is thanks to him," pointing to King Edward's portrait and saluting it. "Every man in the crowd did the same. Most of the English and Amer-

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ONE CENT PER WORD
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TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road, Godown 98 Wanchai Road, Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town, Godown No. 5 New Praya, Kennedy Town.—Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shameen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited.—Apply to, DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed. No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas). Apply to—
Linstead & Davis.

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st October, 1914. House No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

TO LET.—One Large Room (Bath attached) with or without Board. Apply S.K. c/o 'Hongkong Telegraph.'

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E.", No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants' quarters, &c.—vacant 1st November. Apply DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.

TO LET.—2 roomed Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Padder, Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings.—Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o 'Hongkong Telegraph.'

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Reliable young girl for 8h p Assistant. Apply S.K. c/o 'Hongkong Telegraph.'

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HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LTD.
OPENING DAY OCT. 1ST.
HOT, COLD, MEDICATED, TURKISH
AND
ELECTRIC BATHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

EXPERT MASSEURS,
EXPERIENCED BARBERS
AND HAIRDRESSERS.

PERFECT SANITARY, HYGIENIC AND ANTISEPTIC
ARRANGEMENTS THROUGHOUT. UNDER
THE CONTROL OF A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

THE PUBLIC IS REQUESTED TO CALL AND INSPECT
THESE BATHS.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS
IN UNIFORM

PHOTOGRAPHED AT HALF PRICE
UP TILL DEC. 15th, 1914

AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ican ladies in Paris Society are giving their services to the various branches of the Croix Rouge. Mrs. William Carey, better known as Miss Mabel Gilmore, the lucky chorus girl, who married the multi-millionaire American, has put at the disposal of the Red Cross Society her automobiles, horses, and chateau at Villigenais near to Paris, with one hundred beds. The American, Mr. R. W. Goeler, who lately purchased

Sandriocourt, the ancestral home of the Marquis de Beauvoir, has put the large chateau and ground at the disposal of the French Government to be used as a military hospital. —The Globe.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOT CES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WE HOLD A UNIQUE SELECTION OF
CRICKET GEAR
WHICH IS REPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

CRICKET BATS

DIRECT FROM THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.
WIDEN, SURRIDGE, GRADIDGE,
M.C.C. Coy: SPALDING.

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DYED THROUGHOUT FROM
DUKE, BUSSEY, WIDEN, SPALDING.

LEG-GUARDS, BATTING GLOVES, CAUNTLETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FORD CARS are now made in such large quantities to meet the ever-increasing demand, that it has been found possible to reduce the already extremely low prices for this famous Car. Local prices are now as follows:—

FORD 5 Seater Touring Car..... Mex. \$1,500

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Call on us at any time suitable to yourself and arrange for a trial ride.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents,

Telephone 27

4, DES VEXUX ROAD CENTRAL.

MILKMAID STERILIZED
MEANS SAFETYNATURAL MILK
No MICROBES.

A fresh consignment of
Half-size Tins has now arrived.

Please apply to usual stores.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS
Factory at Yuenwei

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Vaux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

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Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail. Ironmongers, Fig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and
37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

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The Latest Improvements toward
Lasting Workmanship and Painless
Operations. No charge for examinations.
Fees moderate. Diplomas. Tablets.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI

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Telephone 62.

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Rheumatism.

This medicine is the only one that is not

poisonous and does not harm the stomach.

It is the only one that is not

expensive and does not harm the stomach.

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QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS

AT YOUR SERVICE.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and
gently massaged in will speedily
cure Prickly Heat, remove Sun-
burn and the offensive odour due
to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

CURE FOR

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WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S CELEBRATED CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lathering lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

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Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshau, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

MOORE.—On September 1st, at Sydney, Australia, William G. Moore, late of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

MEDICAL WORK IN THE TROPICS.

In the monthly proceedings of the Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene for August, Professor W. J. Simpson, C.M.G., enters a well-considered plea for a wider and more organised application of sanitary measures in the Tropics, and, in view of the importance of the subject to a Colony such as ours, it will be profitable to take note of some of the observations which a man of his wide knowledge sees fit to make. Professor Simpson is Professor of Hygiene at King's College and a member of the Advisory Committee to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on medical and sanitary matters in Tropical Africa. He it was, also, who in 1902 came to Hongkong as Government Commissioner to enquire into the causes and continuance of plague in this Colony.

In the course of his comments, Professor Simpson pays a well-deserved tribute to the magnificent work which has been done in the sphere of tropical medicine by Sir Patrick Manson and Sir Ronald Ross, whose researches have, he says, placed a powerful weapon in the hands of sanitarians, such as Colonel Gorgas and others, in the Tropics to deal with diseases established to be insect-borne. The world, without a doubt, owes these two pioneers a big debt of gratitude. There are, in the article, other acknowledgments of brilliant work done in the tropical regions, but the main point of the Professor's remarks is that there should be a wider and more continuous application of existing knowledge to improve the health conditions of communities in the tropics and a more scientific and organised service than we now possess to prevent, control and suppress disease. In passing, Professor Simpson admits that good results have been attained in the stamping out of such diseases as yellow fever, the abolition of malaria, and its reduction and improvement in Panama, Hongkong and other places; but he makes the point that tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery, and other tropical diseases, over which so much time and labour have been expended in discovering their causation and method of transmission, prevail at one time or another, according to the situation of the locality. It is not that these diseases exist because of a want of knowledge as to their prevention, but because preventive measures which are well-known have not been taken to prevent their spread.

This summary of an expert's opinions on a question of vital importance to public health in many of our Colonies will be most fully appreciated in medical circles, but the points made are sufficiently broad to be easily grasped and understood by the lay mind. The causes lying at the back of plague, malaria and tuberculosis—to take only three of the commonest diseases in the tropics—have long since been known, and with that knowledge obtained, the means of combating them have been found. Yet we know too well what havoc these complaints play in our midst, especially among the Asiatic community. There can be only one deduction from this—namely, that existing knowledge is not utilised on organised lines to the full extent necessary. Housing reform, thorough and drastic, is one of the prime needs in Hongkong to-day, and if it were carried out as it should be, we venture to suggest that the result would be an appreciable inroad on the virulence of the diseases mentioned above.

Königsberg and Kant.

No news has been received from Königsberg of late, but it is interesting to turn from the war for a moment in order to remark the fact that not the least claim to fame on the part of the town is that it was the birth-place of Immanuel Kant, the great German philosopher. Kant has never been popular in Britain, though it is difficult to say why. Macaulay, to be sure, admitted that he could not understand him, but that was probably only Macaulay's impatient way of putting it. What other men could understand, Macaulay could fathom more easily than most men, and the probability is that he had not patience to sit down and study the great philosopher. Recently we noticed that Mr. Houston Chamberlain's book on Kant has been translated into English, and that book seems to go a long way towards making Kant's philosophy clearer to English readers. Mr. Chamberlain, by the way, is married to the youngest daughter of the philosopher. He is an Englishman who has lived so long in Germany that he writes in German. The translator is Lord Steddale, whose name is well known in the Far East. That a book should be written in German by an Englishman and translated by another Englishman, must be something new in literature.

Cruelty to Animals.

The Shanghai branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is, unlike that in Hongkong, a very active and wide-awake body. In glancing through its report for the month of August we notice that it instituted prosecutions for cruelty to ducks by overcrowding them in crates, ill-treatment of pigs by tying them on a wheelbarrow in such a way as to cause unnecessary pain and suffering, and ill-treatment of a pony by working it whilst in an unfit condition and while suffering from horn sores. The fines imposed in each case were handed over to the Society, while the pony ill-treated was ordered to be destroyed. Cases of cruelty on all fours with those mentioned can be seen in Hongkong almost any day; yet a prosecution is never heard of. When will the local branch wake up to a sense of its responsibilities?

The Kaiser's Horoscope.

Kaiser Wilhelm is much in the public mind just now, and if he takes any note of what the world is saying of him, he must be a most unhappy man. Whether he does or not is not so interesting a speculation as to what his ultimate fate will be. That lies in the lap of the gods, but to crystal-gazers and the like, a horoscope of His Majesty which was cast sixteen years ago by Mr. W. Old will be recalled with interest. Space does not permit the whole of it being quoted, but a few extracts which have a bearing on present happenings may be noticed. According to Mr. Old, the Emperor has a most fateful horoscope, and during his reign the German Empire will suffer reversals of which it has hitherto had no shadow of experience. If we read the signs of the times aright, the prophet will not be far out, so far as this deduction is concerned, by the time the war ends.

Other Predictions.

Thus far, the maker of the horoscope confines himself to generalities, but further on he comes to particularities as when he observes that the Kaiser's destiny is such that he will lose nearly the whole of his possessions. Many of them have been lost already, and the war has barely lasted a couple of months. "Mars in the meridian," says Mr. Old, "will cause him to engage in continual quarrels, and the Sun in opposition to Saturn will denude him of his power among the nations. . . . It is not improbable that his territories will pass into the hands of France and Russia." Again, things are shaping pretty much that way just now. As to the end, it is predicted that the Kaiser will die suddenly, and "the heart will be the seat of the fatal affliction." But we can very well leave that part of the programme to the future.

DAY BY DAY.

WHO DARES THINK ONE THING, AND ANOTHER TELL MY HEART DEISTS HIM AS THE GATES OF HELL.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.

The Mails.
Australian Mail.—Closed to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 2 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.11 1/2d.

Back Again.
Mr. George E. Anderson, U.S. Consul-General, returned by the s.s. Korea yesterday.

Turkish Baths.
The Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Co., Ltd., open their newly-constructed baths to-morrow.

To Householders.
Attention of householders is drawn to an advertisement which appears on page 5 regarding prices of food.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Shinyo Maru and the s.s. Seiyo Maru are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Railway Alteration.
From to-morrow the train time to leave Kowloon for Shum Chun at 8 p.m. will leave at 7.30 p.m., returning from Shum Chun at 1.45 p.m. and arriving at Kowloon at 9.30 p.m.

New Insurance Office.
There is to be opened in Hongkong to-morrow a branch office of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., and in connection therewith Mr. H. S. Playfair is to be at home at the Hotel Mansions between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Hongkong Boys and the War.
We understand that Mr. Kenneth Jones Hughes, son of the late Mr. E. Jones Hughes, of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, has gone to the front; while Mr. Noel Mitchell, second son of the late Mr. E. W. Mitchell, of Messrs. Caldwell, MacGregor and Co., has entered Sandhurst College. Both are old Hongkong boys.

Death of Mr. W. G. Moore.
By the death in Australia of Mr. W. G. Moore, formerly on the staff of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, many residents of Hongkong and Canton lose a valued friend. The late Mr. Moore had been ill for some time, and death resulted from heart failure. He left for Australia, on a new appointment, last year, prior to which he was engaged in construction work on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, at one time acting as chief resident engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Groves.

Honoured by King of Greece.
Dr. Frits V. Holm, M.R.A.S., of New York, Copenhagen and Shanghai, has recently added a new honour to those already conferred upon him for his work in the interior of China in connection with the Nestorian Monument, the King of Greece having knighted him for his services to archaeology. Dr. Holm's expedition to Sian-fu was described in the *Telegraph* early in 1908, when Dr. Holm paid his second visit to Hongkong, bringing with him his two-ton replica in stone of the aforesaid Christian Monument—now as a loan in the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's Museum of Art in New York.

TYPHOON WARNING.

This telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 9.53 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or Typhoon—Over or near Meicosa, recurring North-Easterly.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BRITISH HEAD-QUARTERS' STATEMENT.

German Infantry Blunder Badly.

The descriptive statement of the battle of the Aisne which is issued by the British Headquarters is not greatly helpful. It deals with the fighting of a week ago, whereas everyone wants to know what happened yesterday or the day before. In modern warfare, however, where one big battle includes six or eight which would have been regarded as of first magnitude thirty years ago, prompt information regarding the fighting cannot be expected as in former days. Still, the statement is not without interest. For one thing, the tone of it is distinctly cheerful. If Headquarters can find time to inform us that the German siege howitzers are known as "Jack Johnsons" it is clear that Headquarters is not seriously disturbed in its mind. And that is always something to be going on with.

"Someone Had Blundered."
Another matter of interest is that ten days ago the German infantry fired into each other when making a converging advance in the dark. Something of the kind has happened, or is reported to have happened, in nearly every war (though reported is hardly the word to use seeing that, more often than not, the statement is merely whispered and no doubt many of the alleged instances are based on very flimsy evidence). In this case there need be little hesitation in accepting it as true. It is hardly likely to have received official sanction if it had not been established beyond question. Somewhere, evidently, there has been a blunder made; but, then, the German army has made many more blunders in this war than had been believed possible. By the way, we read only last night some comments on that army by the late G. W. Stevens. The famous war correspondent witnessed some manoeuvres fifteen years ago, and he wrote most glowingly of the well-oiled machine which ran so smoothly. But, unfortunately, even a well-oiled machine has a way of running badly when some grit gets into its vital parts, and something of the kind has happened at this time. It was supposed to be so well oiled that it would run smoothly and swiftly into Paris. It has not quite worked out like that.

At Tsingtau.
Around Tsingtau the Japanese appear to be settling down to serious business. Floods have retarded the work of landing the troops, but the Japanese are a people who are not upset if their plans do not quite work out as expected. They promptly adapt the plans to new circumstances. They are a patient people who, having made up their mind, go the right way about seeing that they get what they want. In that respect the Japanese commanders resemble General Joffre; they are not to be turned from their purpose. The official statement announces that the enemy have been hemmed in within five miles of Tsingtau, so that news of serious fighting may be expected any day now. It is interesting, by the way, to note that Japanese airships have been playing a big part up north. Who would have dreamt, at the time of the last war in which Japan was engaged, that aeroplanes would so have advanced as to become a strong arm of the fighting force in the course of a few years? "The ringing grooves of change" are ringing more than ever in these days.

Old Colonel's Grief.

Colonel Alfred Tufnell Robson, who was found hanged at his home at Gorseston, left a letter to the coroner which was read at the inquest last month. It ran: "The strain of this terrible crisis is too much for me. I feel I am too old in my seventieth year to do anything for my country, and only make an additional month to feed. Therefore I had better go at once." Colonel Robson commanded the Gordon Highlanders in India. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

THE BATTLE OF TAI HANG RANGE.

Lieutenant Colonel Chapman.

By all his Gods he swore:—
"The twenty-fifth Panjabis Shall rule the roost no more."
By all his Gods he swore it
And named a sham-fight day.
East and West and South and North
Reserves and Volunteers poured forth.
All shouting "Hip Hooray."

Ere yet the dawn had vanquished
The rearguard of the night
The Hongkong Cricket Ground received
The halt, the maimed, the tight.
Some slept in marching order,
"En bivouac," so to speak.
While others caught with muttered "D—ns"

The smoothly-driven special
trams
Descending from the Peak.
They packed us into tramcars,
To take us to the front;
The Noble Company of Scouts,
as usual, bore the brunt.
And when we were manoeuvred
Into a shady lane,
They fell us in, and fell us out,
Then fell us in again, no doubt,
To fall us out again.

In single file extended.
We scaled Mount Caroline.
The ground was soft (ask anyone)
The day extremely fine.
We passed the clustering tombstones.
And wondered, as we passed,
How many a gay and gallant soul,
Climbing towards an unknown goal,
Would moulder there at last.

Below us lies the gully,
Before us rise the heights
Of Tai-Hang range, majestic,
Unused to Sabbath fights.
Behind us all the roadway
Is lined by the Reserves.
Disdaining cover, there they stand,
A bullet in his belly-band
Each one of them deserves.

But hark! the whistles call us
And down the slopes we go
To where the bland Celestials
Are washing clothes below.
They shed no tears of pity
At our untimely fate,
Oblivious to fear and hope,
To everything, in fact, save soap.

It grieves me to relate.
But On! On! through the village!
Up! Up! and over Up!
With many a curse and stumble.
With many a loud hiccough,
Where is our peerless section?
I see no remnant, save
Two wise old soldiers, who did creep,
And, nothing daunted, fell asleep
Within a Chinese grave.

Now call for reinforcements.
To save the hard-fought day,
For must we die unaided,
Who keep the foe at bay?
No. While the deadly rifles
And Maxims take their toll,
Lo! On the right, o'er stones and rats,
Towards the Tai Hang rifle-batts,
The "Breathless Army" rolls.

With faces set and lowering,
With steady step and slow,
We scaled the heights and scattered
The gallant Indian foe.
The Umpires (both Panjabis)
Declared it was a draw.
Ah well, of course it may be so,
But there's a difference, you know,
Twixt justice and the law.

For down the hill we drove them,
They fled; we followed fast
Till, dim with sweat, we spotted
The Polo Club at last.
Dry inwardly and outwardly,
As the proverbial bone.
The Sergeant-Major of the Corps,
Unscathed by one spot of gore,
Was waiting there alone.

All thoughts of vengeance
vainly fled.
We ceased from the pursuit
And, like good troops, proceeded
To pillage and to loot.
Into the Polo Club bar
With one accord we burst.
Tonic and lemonade and stout,

And when the war is over
And History shall compile
Of how the Cosacks ravaged,
How Germans sacked Louvain:
Still shall our old men glamour
To hear the tale told
Of how we climbed up to the sky
And drank the Polo Club bar
dry
In the brave days of old.
U.S.O.

THE ORGAN RECITAL.

An Excellent Programme at the Cathedral.

A crowded congregation assembled at St. John's Cathedral last night, on the occasion of the organ recital arranged by Mr. George Grimble in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund. His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and Miss May were among those present. The programme was admirably chosen, and the organist had the assistance of the full choir of the Cathedral, both in concerted and individual work. Mr. Grimble's organ numbers were played with taste and feeling, his best efforts being the Grand Offertoire, No. 4 (Lefebure Wely), which was given with much freshness and vigour, and Batiste's taneluf Andante in G. Major. One of his own compositions, "Angels' Lullaby," was very delicately interpreted.

Of the vocal items, the anthem, "I waited for the Lord," in which the soloists were Mrs. Goldsmith and Master T. Martin, was admirably sung, the solo parts being very sweetly rendered. Mr. R. Brown sang the recitative, "And his companions," from "St. Paul," the bass aria in which "O God, have mercy" was magnificently given by Mr. A. J. England. Miss L. White gave a very sweet rendering of the aria, "Come unto Him," from "The Messiah," while Mrs. Francis Clark imparted much feeling into the solo of the well-known anthem, "There is a green hill."

Previous to the taking of the offertory, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle read the Prince of Wales' appeal to the nation, and at the close of the service the congregation joined in the singing of the National Anthem.

The collection realised over \$420.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., were as follows:—

Pull-throughs.—Men applying to store for new pull-throughs must invariably produce the weight from the old one which is being replaced.

Musketry (Part I).—All trained men of the undementioned Sections will parade at the 600 yards firing point of King's Park Range at the times and dates mentioned below:—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, Saturday, 3rd October, at 2.30 p.m.; Left Section M. G. Co., Sunday, 4th October, at 9 a.m. Both Infantry instructors will attend. Note:—The members of No. 1 Section Artillery Battery who did not fire on Sunday last will fire on Sunday, 4th October, with Left Section M. G. Co. No man is to fire any portion of these tests with any rifle other than that allotted to him.

Assembly.—All Volunteers and Reserves living in hotels similar to Hongkong Hotel, etc., must arrange with the management with regard to their warning on receipt of an alarm message by the hotel exchange. Officers and senior N.C.O.s should see that this is carried out.

Parades.—The Signalling Section will parade every weekday (Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted) on Murray Parade Ground at 7 a.m. until further orders. Any evening parades that may be ordered will be notified daily in the ordinary way. Parades for Wednesday 30th instant, Nil.

Detail.—On duty, Group 3; officers on duty, Lieut. Hatchison, 2nd Lieut. Wright and 2nd Lieut. Swire; orderly officer, 2nd Lieut. Swire. To furnish Guard on Wednesday, Right Section M. G. Co.; orderly Sergeant on Wednesday, Corpl. Raymond.

May even water soon gave out
Before our raging thirst.

And when the war is over
And History shall compile
Of how the Cosacks ravaged,
How Germans sacked Louvain:
Still shall our old men glamour
To hear the tale told
Of how we climbed up to the sky
And drank the Polo Club bar
dry
In the brave days of old.
U.S.O.

TSINGTAU ITEMS.

Japanese Take Charge of Railway.

The Japanese military authorities have taken charge of the Shantung Railway between Kaomi and Kiaochow and trains are run by Chinese. No Germans or German mails are carried over the railway.

Germans Prepare to Destroy Tsingtau.

According to Chinese, who escaped out of Tsingtau, the Germans are making preparations to set fire to and destroy all the important buildings in the town if the worst happens.

Japanese Detained at Tsingtau.

The Japanese Government has asked the United States for the release of two Japanese civilians who are detained at Tsingtau. The official note of the United States Minister at Peking on the matter has reached the American Consul at Tsingtau, but owing to the interruption of communications he is said to be conferring with the Japanese military authorities as to the means of transmitting the note to Tsingtau.

Chinese Bill to Germany.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Tsinan has drawn up a statement of losses suffered by the Chinese at Tsingtau, owing to the outbreak of hostilities, and presented it to the German Consul. The total of the bill amounts to 15,000,000 marks.

Austrians Detained by Japanese.

The Japanese troops have arrested at Kiaochow a party of 83 Austrian bluejackets who were on their way to Tsingtau. The Austrians alleged that they were Red Cross men, but the Japanese refused to entertain their explanation.

German Impost on Chinese.

Owing to the protest of the Chinese Government the German authorities have allowed the departure of Chinese from Tsingtau on payment of \$5 unless they are not coolies.

About 2,000 Chinese coolies are still at work under compulsion.

The Coolie Question.

The Chinese authorities in Shantung have prohibited Chinese coolies from entering the fighting zone or going to Dairon, and men attempting to engage coolies for either of these places are being arrested. The Japanese forces being unable to obtain coolies, the Japanese Consul at Chefoo is taking steps to enter a protest.

The Situation in Laoshan.

There was formerly a German colony at Laoshan, says a Chefoo dispatch to the *Asahi*, but now no sign of a German is to be seen. There is also no sign of any danger in the vicinity, though Laoshan Bay is suspected of being mined.

The Tsingtau Garrison.

The German garrison at Tsingtau, continues the dispatch, is now estimated at 8,500, comprising Austrian bluejackets and Germans from all parts of China, but only about half this number are really capable of military service. The forces are divided into three sections—one for police work in the fortified zone and Tsingtau, one for service in the forts, and the third for construction of defence works, repairs of roads, etc., of which there has been a good deal to do since the storm. Of the forts at Tsingtau, the *Mainichi* states that the Keshan fort is the strongest, and the Oeska paper's informant is of opinion that it would cost a great many lives to carry it by assault.

The defence works of Tsingtau, continues the same paper, are quite complete, and there is room for 5,000 men to take active part in the operations. A fort has been hastily constructed on Yin island in Kiaochow Bay, but the defence works of a promontory opposite Tsingtau, across the mouth of the bay, seem to be a weak spot. There are no defences outside the limit of the leased zone. The defences of the fortified parts are stronger than were those of the Russians at Port Arthur. The barbed wire entanglements cover a space of about 50 feet in width, and they are mounted on a concrete base, with iron posts. The wires are charged with electricity, and nothing has been left undone to make this work effective.

WAR ITEMS.

More German Reservists.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 25th inst. says:—We understand that during the past week a second party of German reservists have reached Shanghai from the South, travelling overland, and that another party numbering from a dozen to a score, who reached Amoy by steamer, have arrived here safely on a Chinese junk which they chartered at Amoy to bring them to Shanghai.

No Complaints.

"There is hardly a household in the whole vast circuit of London which is not directly touched in some way or other by the events of the past few weeks; there is hardly a family which is not represented in the Army or Navy and does not hide under brave exterior anxious hearts that wait eagerly for news that, when it comes, may shatter so many hearths. Yet not one complains."

German Prisoners in London.

There are 300 or 400 German prisoners in Olympia, and this is how London regards the amazing fact: "For all you can see there might be no state of war, no detentions, no concentration camp at all. Three or four loafers and a small boy loiter outside the turnstiles and peer through the glass doors for the joy of beholding vast empty spaces within. There is not so much as one policeman on guard. At the back door you find yet less evidence of alarm. Not even a small boy waits there. The gates are closed. Never surely did a nation at war gather a camp of its potential enemies with less alarm."

Cost of War.

A year ago, even a few months ago, there were millions of people in the British Isles who would or could not believe that battleships are cheaper than battles. Parliament has already passed the largest vote of credit ever presented to it. It needs no power of prophecy to anticipate that this hundred millions is merely the first of many hundred millions. When the account comes to be balanced, what comparison will the small economies effected on the Fleet in the past few years bear to the burden of war which the nation will have to take upon its shoulders, and to the human lives sacrificed?

German Loyalty.

An artist, recently returned to London from Bavaria, stated in an interview: "I have seen nothing so striking as the willing way in which the German soldiers go to the front. They do not want war, but are eager to respond to their country's call. The Bavarians are peace-loving people, and essentially pro-English."

A Generous Welshman.

Sir William James Thomas, the Welsh coal-owner, in addition to contributing 1,000 guineas to the Prince of Wales' Fund, has offered to subscribe £2,500 for a Welsh national hospital at the seat of war. The offer was accepted at a public meeting at Cardiff at which steps were taken for the establishment of a field hospital.

Free Medical Aid.

As the result of an inquiry by the Panel Committee, 665 doctors on the London panel have up to date stated that they will be prepared during the war to render medical aid free of charge to the necessitous dependents of Reservists on their panel lists who have been called to the colours.

Boy Scout's Trick.

A German Boy Scout arriving from Aix-la-Chapelle crossed the frontier and solicited assistance from the Belgian Red Cross on the ground that he had been seriously shaken, and suffered internal injuries. His vague, evasive answers to plain questions arousing suspicion, the authorities had him searched, and found complete plans of the fortresses of Maastricht on him.

German Firms No Status.

"We are at war with Germany, and by the law, so long as this state of war exists, no German firm has any status in a Canadian court," said Judge Morson at Toronto on August 27, in refusing to give judgment in a case where a German firm sued a Canadian firm for payment for dress goods. This was the first law action by a

BRITISH SHIPPING AND THE WAR.

The Board of Arbitration appointed to deal with the requisitioning of British ships by the Government in connection with the European war is drawn from seven panels, containing altogether 49 members. His Majesty has appointed Lord Mersey to be President of the Board of Arbitration and Mr. William Walton to be the Vice-President. Amongst the ship-owners appointed on the Board are the Right Hon. the Lord Incheape, G.O.M.G., etc., and Mr. J. M. Shields (Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company). There are nine Government nominees, besides representatives of bankers, underwriters, marine insurance companies, insurance brokers, and average adjusters.

During the last day or two there has been a remarkable increase in shipping movements in all waters, says the *L. & C. Express* of August 17. The Press Bureau announces that the Foreign Office and the Admiralty have concerted measures for the proper protection of British trade in the Atlantic. The Admiralty has already despatched a large number of mobilized cruisers to their stations commanding the trade routes. These nearly trouble the enemy cruiser forces already there. For example, in the Atlantic 24 British cruisers besides French are searching for the five German cruisers known to be in that ocean. The enemy's vessels will be hunted continuously, and although some time may elapse before they are run down they will be kept too busy to do mischief. A number of fast merchant vessels, fitted out and armed at British naval arsenals, are being commissioned by the Admiralty for the purpose of patrolling the routes and keeping them clear of commerce raiders. In the North Sea alone, where the Germans have scattered mines indiscriminately and where the most formidable operations of naval war are proceeding, the Admiralty can give no assurance.

German firm in Canada since the war broke out.

English Girls Stranded.

Some young girls who reached Folkestone on the 4th ultimo by the Flushing steamer said they had been at German schools and the authorities had had all the English girls taken, over the frontier, where they were left stranded, numbers of them penniless. Two of the girls said they were ill who had succeeded in getting through out of a large school party.

Canadian Artillery.

Canada's artillery force will, it is declared by military experts, compare very favourably, both in equipment and efficiency, with British or French artillery. The guns are all modern, and the equipment is of recent purchase. The 18-pounders have a range of from two to three miles, while the 60-pounders will carry seven miles. Canadian ammunition, which is of the same standard as the British ammunition, will be used.

Single-Handed Capture.

A telegram from Paris tells of the capture of 700 German Uhlan single-handed by an Alsatian locomotive driver. He was moving a train load of Uhlans to the frontier, and, purposely diverting it to another track, ran the cars full speed into France. He stopped at the first French station and handed over the whole train load of Germans with their horse equipment to French soldiers.

Canadian Gifts.

Amongst the many gifts made by Canadians to the Motherland since the opening of the war, it is interesting to record that owners of riding horses throughout the Dominion placed their animals at the disposal of the officers of the Canadian volunteers who were going on active service. Beside the gift of horses from the provinces of Quebec, numerous other gifts have been sent to Great Britain to relieve or prevent distress in the Motherland. Nova Scotia, for instance, sent 100,000 tons of coal for the needy in England, while Ontario sent 250,000 bags of flour.

DAIRY FARM NEWS. NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

DEFENDANT BELIEVED.

Action Against Woman as Guarantor Fails.

This morning, at the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, heard a case in which Kam Hon-sang sued Hai Shing-shi, claiming the return of \$600 lent by the plaintiff to the defendant's son and said to have been guaranteed by her. The claim was against her as guarantor.

Mr. C. A. Russ appeared on behalf of Mr. P. W. Goldring, for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, for the defendant.

Mr. Russ said the plaintiff, who was quite a wealthy young man, had just come into the Colony from China and for some time had been lending money to the defendant's son, who had been carrying on a business when the money was lent, but who had since absconded from the Colony. When the plaintiff came to the Colony from Canton, he used to stay at the defendant's house, the defendant being a relative of his. After he had lent a deal of money to her son, which had not been paid back, the latter asked for an additional loan of \$600. Plaintiff lent it to him because he was afraid if he did not, the business would be spoiled, and he would be unable to get any of his previous loans repaid. In view of that, he suggested that the defendant should guarantee the loan, and a document was made out by the son, to which she affixed her mark, being unable to write.

The plaintiff, in evidence, said he came to Hongkong when Chan Kwing-ming was Viceroy. Previous to signing the document on which the action had been brought, the plaintiff had lent to the defendant's son some \$1,000, none of which had ever been paid. A witness for the plaintiff said that the defendant could write, but did not sign the guarantee, because she said that she could not write well enough for that purpose and because her cross would look just as well.

The defence was a denial that the document was ever signed by the defendant, who was perfectly able to write and was, in fact, a well-educated woman. There might have been a loan to her son, but she knew nothing about any guarantee.

His Lordship believed the defendant's story and found for her with costs.

Bysack's Circus Live-Stock Quarantined.

The O. S. K. liner, the Daichi Maru, arrived in Kobe on September 17 with Bysack's Circus on board. At present, all the live-stock has been put into quarantine. The Circus consists of 20 horses and ponies, 3 lions, 3 elephants, 2 tigers, and 7 monkeys. The performers consist of 30 European artistes, and 50 British Indians. A band of 10 pieces is also included. Until the quarantine regulations are removed none of the stock can be landed, but the management state that it anticipates that the Authorities will withdraw the ban after 12 hours.

Chinese Currency Reform.

The Ministry of Finance and the Currency Bureau have decided to call a conference of the representatives of the provinces to discuss the scheme of currency reform. Each province shall be represented by two deputies who should know thoroughly the financial conditions of the province which they represented. The Minister of Finance and the Director-General of the Currency Bureau propose to commence the conference about the middle of next month. They have jointly wired the Governors of the various provinces asking them to appoint representatives for the conference. The province of Sinkiang will be represented by the two deputies who are now in Peking to participate in the Financial Conference.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER LOAN OF 1886. E. 56th HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

Interest due and drawn bonds of this loan will be payable at the offices of the Corporation on and after the 30th September, 1914. List of drawn bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Agents issuing the Loan, A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 30th September, 1914.

NOTICE.

The Food Committee are informed that some dealers and compradores are still charging the maximum prices allowed in the Proclamations of the 18th and 22nd August although many of the prices in that Proclamation have been reduced in the later Proclamation of the 11th September. The Committee therefore advise the public to scrutinise the items in their account books and to pay those amounts only which are legally chargeable.

In the event of any difficulty regarding payment the public are requested to refer the matter to the Food Committee, Treasury, Hongkong.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2nd October, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on 6th October, 1914, at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Monday, 5th October 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before 31st October 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

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& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

"SUMMIT" COLLARS & SHIRTS

JACKER UNDERWEAR, etc.

We are specialists in masculine wearing apparel and are, therefore, able to give you the satisfaction of a house which confines its efforts to the requisites that go to make the attire of men.

HENRY HEATH'S HATS

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

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GRAND ASSORTMENT OF

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IN BLACK, BROWN, WHITE AND FANCY FOR DAY WEAR

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JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.
LARGE SELECTION OF WRIST WATCHES FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.
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SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

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GILMOUR THOMSON'S ROYAL BLEND

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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
MILD MELLOW & MATURE.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND IS
DISTINGUISHED BY HAVING A BOUQUET
AS IN FINE OLD MATURED WINES.

PRICE PER CASE 1 DOZ. OTS. DUTY PAID \$20.00

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

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Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada Suwa Maru Capt. Mural	(WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m.) (WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m.)

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	(TUES., 6th Oct. at noon.) (TUES., 20th Oct. at noon.)
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	(WEDNES., 19th Oct.)
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CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	(TUESDAY, 6th Oct.)
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Wakasa Maru Capt.	(WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct.)
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru Capt. Tomioka	(FRIDAY, 13th Oct.)
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SHANGHAI and Kobe	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	(THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.)
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KOBE & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	(THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.)
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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class.....	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
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CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Anhui	1st Oct. at 4 p.m.
WWEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Huichow	2nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	4th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK VIA SWATOW	Chihli	7th Oct. at noon

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chonan," "Shaohing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 30th Sept., 1914.

Agents.

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Telephone No. 1224

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Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tjitaroen	SHAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Sat., 14th Nov.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	—	30th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	—	9th Oct. "
Aldenhams	3rd Oct.	30th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 2nd Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 6th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 9th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 30th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 4th Oct. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Free Ships for American Commerce.

The Ship Registry Bill, which has passed both houses of Congress, meets the present emergency of providing ship under the American flag to carry American products to Europe by doing precisely what we long urged as the only feasible way of restoring the American carrying trade, says the Outlook. The law forbidding American registry to American-owned but foreign-built ships (except under severe restriction) was intended to help our ship-building trade. It has absolutely failed in this, and meanwhile commerce under the American flag has dwindled lamentably. What is now adopted as a war-time measure may well be maintained as a permanent policy. Already the Panama Bill allowed foreign ships built within five years to be purchased by Americans. The new law admits all foreign-built vessels bought by American citizens or corporations, to engage in trans-oceanic trade under our flag, but retains the prohibition of American registry as regards our coastwise trade for foreign built ships. It is already evident that large numbers of vessels will take advantage of this law, including some which are already American-owned but which sail under the British flag—for instance, W. R. Grace & Co. and the United Fruit Company are American owners of many ships now sailing under the British or other flags and will transfer their registry to obtain the advantage of neutrality. It remains true that if a ship which has changed its registry under this law is seized by one of the warring nations, that nation through its own Admiralty Court may judge of the genuineness of the transfer; and therefore, although the law puts on no restriction as to cash payments, it behooves purchasers of foreign ships to see that the evidence of a genuine sale is clear and convincing. Moreover, and for the same reason, Governmental insurance of American cargoes in American ships is desirable, just as the British Government's insurance of neutral cargoes in British ships is now of great aid to commerce. A law providing for such insurance will very probably pass Congress before this is read. It was also announced recently that the United States itself would purchase and operate merchant vessels. The fear that America might not be able to market abroad its enormous grain crops is much allayed both by the action of Congress and by the success of Great Britain in keeping open her western ports and in protecting transatlantic commerce. It is understood that the two greatest German transatlantic steamship companies are offering for sale their splendid liners now held up in American ports, hoping perhaps that under their new owners they may trade to German ports.

Shipping in Colombo in 1913.

The number of vessels, exclusive of coasting vessels, that entered at the ports of the Island in 1913 was 4,283—a decrease of 60 on the figures of 1912, but with increased tonnage of 187,130 tons. The number of steamers calling with cargo and ballast shows an increase of 34 and an increased tonnage of 371,672. On the other hand the return shows a falling off in the number of merchant vessels calling to coal, the figures being 764 in 1912 with a total tonnage of 2,032,397 tons as compared with 651 vessels in 1913 with a total tonnage of 1,816,376. Colombo's place among the great ports of the world as based on the total tonnage of vessels entered is shown in the following statement:—

Total tonnage of steam and sailing Vessels entered, 1912.

New York 12,428,950

Antwerp 12,233,677

Hamburg 11,830,947

Hongkong 10,805,536

London 10,800,781

Rotterdam 10,624,499

Colombo 9,370,843

Monte Video 8,244,375

Singapore 8,223,272

Marseilles 8,051,321

Liverpool 7,253,016

Cardiff 6,236,944

For 1911.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Finlon Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDER CAPE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	Thur.	1st	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Kwongsang*	Sat.	3rd	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang	Sat.	3rd	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sun.	4th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tak-sang†	Mon.	5th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chung-sang†	Wed.	7th	Oct.	at noon
SHANGHAI	Esang†	Wed.	7th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Hangsang*	Sat.	10th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Kutsang*	Sat.	10th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat.	10th	Oct.	at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kwongsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. Those vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VTORIA, VVER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...
VTORIA, VVER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

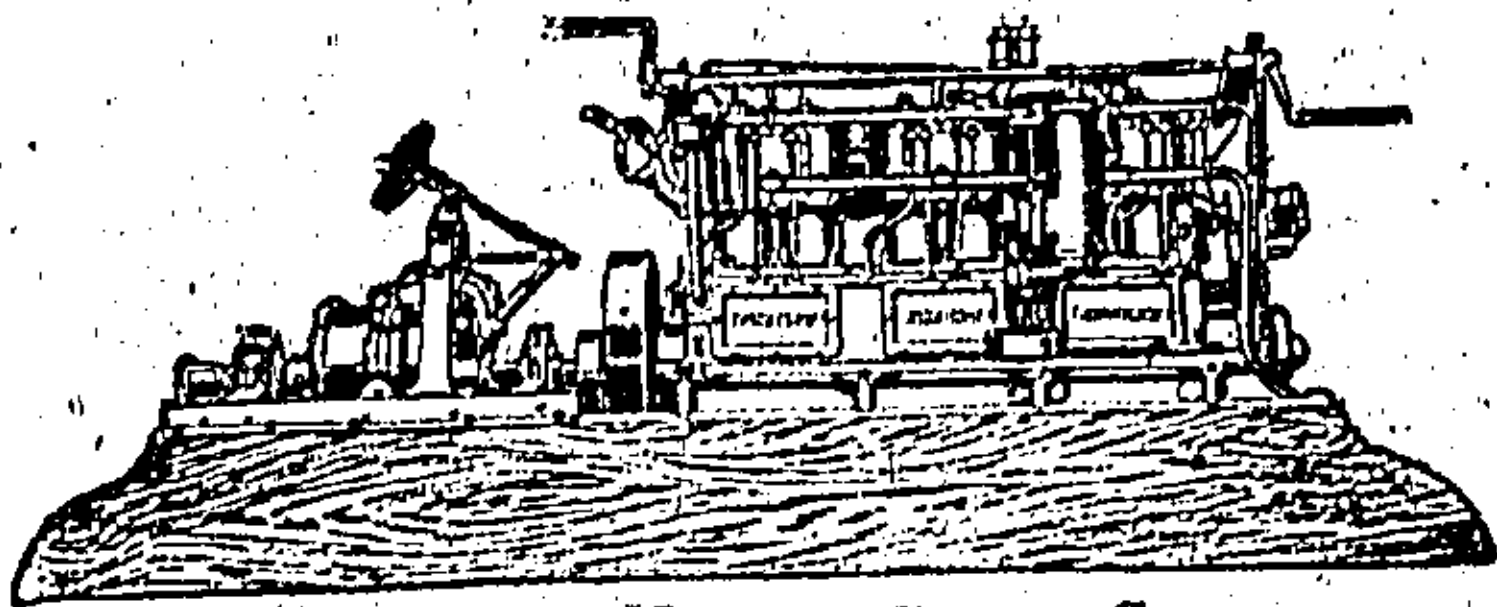
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

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Telephone No. 215.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Deucalion	B. & S.	1, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	7, Oct.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
V'toria, Seattle, Tacoma etc.	Oalchae	B. & S.	1, Oct.
San F'isco via S'hai &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
South America via usual ports	Seiyu M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	6, Oct.
Via B.C. S'ile via S'hai &c.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	6, Oct.
V'toria, B.C. & S'ile, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
V'toria & Tacoma via S'hai &c.	Chun-sang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
		N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila | Hitachi M. | N. Y. K. | 18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	1, Oct.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Sandakan	Chun-sang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, Rangoon & C'outta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	6, Oct.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	7, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto	D. & Co.	7, Oct.
Bangkok via Swatow	Chihli	B. & S.	7, Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, & C'outta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjimahi	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	2, half S.
Java	Tjitarosm	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanok	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 2nd October.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Liverpool	Deucalion
Amoy	Kaijo Maru
Kobe	Jinsen Maru
Victoria B. C.	Chicago Maru
Seattle	Oalechas

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA with the mails from the United States left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 23rd inst.

The P. M. S. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 17th instant.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. ORIENTAL left Singapore for this Port on the 29th inst. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 3rd Oct. at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. S. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 28th Oct.

The T. K. K. S. SHINYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco on the 3rd October and not on the 5th October as previously advised.

The P. & O. S. SYRIA arrived at London on the 28th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Lycan, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th inst.—Singapore, 8th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Deguchi, 27th Sept.—Shanghai, 24th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, 8 Sags, 17th inst.—Japan, Sugar—D. & Co.	Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 2,354, Watters, 27th Sept.—Singapore, 20th Sept. Case oil—D. & Co.
Boilefos, Norw. s.s. T. A. Johnson, 18th inst.—Barykok, 10th inst., Rice—T. & Co.	Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, H. Mathias, 26th inst. Holhow, 24th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
Kiof, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundsen, 18th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.	Kuikiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Jones, 26th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst., Rice—B. & S.
Sultan van Koels, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Vries, 19th inst.—Tiankan, 12th inst., Fuel oil—A. P. Co.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas Doyle, 26th inst.—Kwangyung, 24th inst., Stone—S. T. & Co.

Tjimanok, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Roy, 19th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Lakung, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 20th inst.—Hongkong, 17th inst., Salt—J. M. & Co.

Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, W. Picknell, 20th inst.—Hongkong, 18th inst., Coal—J. M. & Co.

Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst., Ballast—B. & S.

Candia, Br. s.s. 5,184, R. E. Peel, 20th inst.—London, 9th ult., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kasaki, 20th inst.—Moji, 14th inst., Coal—M. B. K.

Heijun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,933, Miyari, 20th inst.—Canton Bay, 16th inst., Coal—M. B. K.

Ryusho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, Y. Kaneda, 21st inst.—Wei Hai Wei, 15th inst., Gen.—M. B. K.

Kansu, Br. s.s. 1,143, Monkman, 21st inst.—Keelung, 18th inst., Coal—Order.

Kashima M., Jap. s.s. 6,546, M. Yagi, 21st inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.

Kjeld, Norw. 910, Hellesoe, 23rd inst.—Bangkok, 5th inst., Rice—Chinsee.

Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,935, K. Horii, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst., Flour & Gen.—O. S. K.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,821, M. Nakamura, 23rd inst.—Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,450, H. S. Malken, 23rd inst.—Sourabaya, 15th inst., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Shipeeto, Br. s.s. 2,604, J. Ormston, 23rd inst.—Singapore, 16th inst., Coal Order.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Saxby, 22nd inst.—Singapore, 16th inst., Gen.—D. & Co.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,357, Finlayson, 25th inst.—Manila, 22nd inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,900, P. W. Grierson, 25th inst.—Sydney, 25th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Seiyu Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,865, H. Hinokuma, 25th inst.—Moji, 20th inst., Gen.—T. K. K.

Valletta, Br. s.s. 3,720, Mackie, 25th inst.—New Dairen, 27th ult., Case oil—S. O. and Co.

Chiphing, Br. s.s. 1,199, Schen, 25th inst.—Wei Hai Wei, 19th inst., Gen.—J. M. and Co.

Kwong-sang, Br. s.s. 1,424, Blohard, 27th inst.—Swatow, 26th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 742, H. Marguerite, 26th Sept.—Holhow, 25th Sept., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Yef Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Itain, 26th Sept.—Wakamatsu, 20th Sept., Coal & Gen.—M. B. K.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 742, Ch. Le Cherrier, 26th Sept.—Pakhol, 25th Sept., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Deguchi, 27th Sept.—Shanghai, 24th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 2,354, Watters, 27th Sept.—Singapore, 20th Sept. Case oil—D. & Co.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, H. Mathias, 26th inst. Holhow, 24th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Kuikiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Jones, 26th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst., Rice—B. & S.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas Doyle, 26th inst.—Kwangyung, 24th inst., Stone—S. T. & Co.

CONSIGNEES

BARBER LINE OF
STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"MIDDLEHAM CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th October will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 19th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE	SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	150 top } 150 bottom }	30"	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	251'	51'	15' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	251'	51'	15' 6"	7' 6"	
Patel Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	240	50	15'	7' 6"	
Patel Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	240	50	15'	7' 6"	
TAL-KO-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	650	85'	50'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	430'	85'	15'	17'	
Lamont Dock	222'	85'	15'	17'	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

W. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Patriotic Offers by Hongkong Firms' Employees.

The European subscription lists to the Prince of Wales' Fund are now in the hands of most of the firms, and the response is as generous as it was confidently expected to be. A first list of subscriptions will be published during the current week. The monthly subscriptions promise to be a feature of the Fund, as it is said that the subordinates of several of the leading firms of the Colony have given a patriotic lead by volunteering to subscribe 5 per cent. of their salaries per month as long as the war lasts.

The Chinese subscription list—managed entirely by the Chinese Committee—already amounts to over \$45,000 and is steadily growing. On Friday next the Ko Shing Theatre proposes to devote its gross receipts to the Fund.

The Committee appointed to organize the subscriptions to the Fund has proceeded by asking the heads of all British firms in the Colony to consent to act as sub-collectors. Numbered subscription lists have been forwarded to them of two kinds—one for single subscriptions and one for monthly subscriptions. The monthly Subscribers' Lists should be forwarded on the last day of the calendar month to the Hon. Treasurer, who will undertake the collection of the subscriptions direct. No money should be paid to the sub-collectors on this account.

Other similar lists will be placed in convenient positions open to the public and in the Clubs as may be necessary. Collecting boxes will also be provided at convenient places.

Firms or individuals who desire to have subscription lists or boxes and have not received them by October 1 should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Prince of Wales' Fund, Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

OFFENSIVE TRADE.

Business Begins Before Licence is Granted.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared, this morning, at the Police Court, to defend four men who were summoned by the Sanitary Board for carrying on an offensive trade without having the necessary licence.

Mr. Gardiner said his clients would admit having committed the offence, but argued that it was only a technical breach. A letter was sent to the Sanitary Board as far back as September 1. In the ordinary course, the Sanitary Board would grant the permission, but he presumed that owing to the state of war, the matter had been overlooked in the Department and had consequently not received any attention. The premises were specially built for the purpose of fat-boiling, and, anticipating the receipt of the licence, they had gone into the new building and proceeded with their business, but no licence up to the present had been granted. The Sanitary Inspector in charge of the case said that the defendants had made certain alterations in the building, to which the Sanitary Board objected and he consequently asked for an order closing the place for a fortnight.

Mr. Gardiner suggested that the premises should be closed until the licence was granted and his Worship, adopting this view, made an order accordingly.

MANY NATIONALITIES.

"Hindoo" who Gave the Police Some Language Problems.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a man, who appeared to be a Hindoo, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in the Mosque.

It appears that the man, when arrested, and apparently desiring to avoid being locked up, said he was a Hindoo. An interpreter endeavoured to converse with him in that language, and he then alleged that he was a Hebrew and only understood that language. He was tried in that language and he thereupon alleged that he could only converse in Turkish.

"This morning, however, he apparently consented to speak Hindustani, in which he pleaded guilty."

Inspector Fenton told the magistrate that the defendant had given a deal of trouble at the Mosque, and this was borne out by a member of the committee, who said that the man had been complained about by members of the congregation. He had been abusive to the imam and had played a musical instrument, which was forbidden.

His Worship, in fining the man three dollars, warned him not to go to the Mosque again.

BIG OPIUM CASE.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 750 taels of opium.

Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, and Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro defended.

At the previous hearing a Chinese Revenue Officer deposed to seeing the opium on board the defendant's sampan, and when he was taking the craft to the Harbour Office a bribe of \$415 was offered to him.

Formal evidence was given today as to the receipt of the drug into the office of the Superintendent of Import and Exports.

Mr. D'Almada e Castro took the point for the defence that it was incumbent upon the prosecution to prove guilty knowledge and, in that they had not done so, they had not proved their case.

Mr. Wood said the prisoner should give some account as to how the opium came into his possession, and for that purpose the defendant was called.

The defendant stated that he was chartered to go out to a Japanese boat, at the same time having the goods, which turned out to be the opium, put on board in a sack.

The prisoners were discharged.

POLICE COURT CASE FAILS.

Remedy by Civil Action Suggested.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Wong Ki, alias Wong Kan, was charged with the larceny of \$1,000 in twenty-cent pieces and about \$500 in Canton notes.

Mr. W. B. Bird, of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's office, prosecuted, and Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro defended.

The allegation was that the Yu Hung Bank sold to the Wing Yuen Bank about three years ago, about \$1,000 worth of subsidiary coin and \$500. The defendant, who was a partner in the Wing Yuen bank, made arrangements for the transactions and after the money had been delivered disappeared.

His Worship did not think that the charge had been made out against the defendant, and suggested that a civil action would be the remedy. The defendant was discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

THE PAUL LECAT.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—A few days ago, some person (or persons) maliciously spread a rumour in the Colony that the s.s. Paul Lecat, after having left Colombo, had been sunk by a German man-of-war.

To contradict the above, I have great pleasure to inform you that I received yesterday afternoon a telegram from my colleague at Djibouti, stating that the Paul Lecat arrived safely there on the 28th instant.

Yours etc.
F. THOMAS,
Agent, Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.

Hongkong, 19th. Sept. 1914
LOYAL MERCANTILE SEAMEN.

Sir,—We should feel obliged if, through the medium of your columns, you would thank the many applicants amongst British certificated Captains and Officers who, through the medium of the Guild, have volunteered for special service under the Admiralty during the present crisis. Owing to the numerous applications received, some time must elapse, before these can all be dealt with.

Some of the qualifications of these members who are all eager for active service are interesting. Many have served in His Majesty's Fleet as Officers in the Royal Naval Reserve, being now on the Retired List. Others have had experience in carrying troops during the South African War, the majority of them holding the Transport Medal. As showing the versatility of these applicants one Captain from Hull (aged 44) desires the Guild to inform the Admiralty that he has commanded steamers and traded in all parts of the world for the past sixteen years.

He is proficient in Morse and semaphore signalling in all its branches, has a fair knowledge of the Swedish and Norwegian languages, can read and write Russian, has had home and colonial experience of horses and small arms work, was on transport service during the South African War and has an intimate knowledge of the Baltic and especially the approaches thereto. He is willing to act as captain, officer, or pilot or accept any position under the Admiralty in transport or active service.

The full list of applicants up to date has been placed in the hands of the Admiralty who, in returning thanks, state that the various names have been noted.

Yours etc.
T. W. MOORE,
Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

Liverpool, 14th August, 1914.

Fighting with Shoes on.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The *Matin* relates the arrival of a train bringing wounded Senegalese from Fleming, nearly all found smoking furiously from long porcelain pipes taken from the enemy, and seemingly indifferent to their wounds. One told of the daring capture of a machine gun by 18 comrades.

The gun, it seems, was brought up by a detachment of German Dragoons, and the Senegalese charged and captured everything. Though their arms and bodies are backed by sabre thrusts, the Senegalese complain of nothing but the obligation to fight with shoes on. Before going into battle at Charleroi, they slyly rid themselves of these impediments and came back shod in German footwear to avoid punishment for losing equipment.

THE WAR.

Imperial Merchant Service Guild Fund.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have decided upon a contribution of two hundred guineas towards the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, with the proviso that the sum be earmarked for the relief, if required, of Captains and Officers (or their dependants) suffering loss through the war, when serving on merchant ships. Also they have decided to allocate the sum of £250 from their Emergency Fund as a nucleus for the Guild War Fund to be used for the purpose of the relief and assistance of members of the Guild (or their wives, families or other dependants) who are commanding or officiating British merchant ships and who, arising out of their employment as such during the war, suffer loss through being injured, wounded, captured or detained by the enemy.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee which decided upon these methods of relief an additional sum of thirty guineas was at once subscribed amongst those present. The Fund is not only open to members of the Guild but to the public, and all contributions will be most thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

The people of England during the present grave crisis will appreciate of what vast importance are those men, the chief executive Officers of the Merchant Service, who are engaged in the different merchant ships which are now in commission as armoured cruisers, troop transports, cargo and stores transports and especially so those vessels which under private enterprise and aided and encouraged by the National Scheme of Insurance are engaged under circumstances which may involve great personal peril in conveying general supplies and foodstuffs to this country. The merchant service in this respect is almost wholly the barrier between starvation and comparative plenty and the Guild feel sure that the fund which they have initiated will command the approval of the public and a commensurate financial response.

Contributions should be addressed to the Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool, or to their different Agencies at London, Cardiff, Glasgow, South Shields, and Hull.

CAPTURE OF THE SABINE RICKMERS.

The story of the capture of the German str. Sabine Rickmers was told yesterday by a visitor to Shanghai from Nicolaievsk, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 26th inst. The vessel was without news of the declaration of war and when she arrived in Castris Bay the captain was surprised to find that all the lights were out. He signalled to the shore and was informed that something had gone wrong with the lighting apparatus.

No pilot came off, so the captain asked for one to be sent. The reply received stated that no boat was available at the moment and asked that a boat should be sent ashore. A boat was lowered and an officer and four men went ashore, where they were promptly arrested.

A party of soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets were then taken in the boat to the ship, but nothing amiss was suspected until it was seen that an officer was leading armed men up the gangway. A pilot, who accompanied the Russian soldiers, immediately took charge and the vessel steamed to Nicolaievsk a prize of war.

BRITISH FINANCES.

The *L. and C. Express* of August 14 contains the following:—

The Bank rate was further reduced on the 8th instant by 1 per cent. It may be recalled that on July 30 it was raised from 3 to 4 per cent., on July 31 to 8 cent., with business at 10 per cent., and on August 1 to 10 per cent. On August 8, during the extended holiday, it was lowered to 6 per cent., and it is now 5 per cent. Bankers' deposit rates stand at 3½ per cent., and deposit rates of discount houses 4 per cent., at call and 4½ per cent. at notice.

The Bank statement on the 13th instant showed a greatly improved position, and the money market and the banks are still hard at work on the task of settling the troublesome questions which have arisen under the moratorium. They will be assisted by the masterly measure of finance put into force as a result of the deliberations of the Treasury, the Bank of England, the bankers, and the business men of this country. One thing wanted was means to render valuable bills of exchange held up by the moratorium, which constituted a sort of deadlock in the money market. To overcome the difficulty, as well as that of providing traders with the banking facilities they need, the Government agreed to guarantee the Bank of England from any loss it may incur in discounting bills of exchange either home or foreign, bank or trade, accepted prior to August 4, 1914. The Bank of England is therefore prepared for this purpose to approve such bills of exchange as are customarily discounted by them and also good trade bills and the acceptances of such foreign and Colonial firms and bank agencies as are established in Great Britain. The arrangement has put an end to the deadlock in the money market, which is comparatively cheerful owing to the Government's action. A good deal of money should be circulated as the result of this measure.

The Bank of England has taken another wise step and has made arrangements under which it will be prepared to receive gold in Ottawa and make payments against it here. The plan is capable of extension to other places situated outside the region which is under the control, or which might come under the control, of the enemy. The action presumably meets with approval, as a special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce has recommended that £20,000,000 should be deposited with the Canadian Treasury at Ottawa in trust for the bank of England.

"In this tremendous struggle finance is going to play a great part. It is one of the most formidable weapons in this exhausting war." That is what Mr. Lloyd George said in the House of Commons. A week ago chaos reigned in the City. As to the remedial measures necessary, and what was expected, it was suspension of the Bank Act, issue of small notes, and a moratorium. This was the order in which it was expected they would have to be applied. This order has been reversed. The first measure enacted was the moratorium, the second came, but the Bank Act has not been suspended. The great concern in the future will be to keep the productive forces of the country at work. In that object the banks will have to help. The Stock Exchange is still trying its utmost to settle things, all doing their best to secure that, and it is a laborious business with the machinery of the House not working. Some little new business is done for cash, each transaction being a matter of negotiation. A fair lot of Consols have changed hands, and the price given is 70.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR.

A Dumdum Bullet Wound.

Peking, Sept. 23.
The following official telegrams from the Foreign Office have been handed to Reuter's Agency at Peking:—

London, Sept. 22.
The French Government have communicated to His Majesty's Government photographs of dumdum bullets found on German soldiers and a photograph of a wound caused to a French soldier by an explosive bullet, which on striking his hand exploded, causing terrible injuries and setting fire to the sleeve of his coat.

Another "Pure Invention."
Germans are spreading reports that the British Commander in Egypt has seized the reserve funds of the Egyptian Dette Publique and cash funds of the National Bank and Ministry of Finance and has sent them to London, issuing an equivalent amount of notes. This story is a pure invention. Resignation of South African Officer.

The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's Agent in Peking:—

General J. C. Smuts, Minister of Defence of the Union of South Africa, in accepting the resignation of ex-General Beyers of the post of Commander of the Union Defence Forces, makes the following observations on the criticisms made by the latter respecting the policy of the Union Government:—

"Your bitter attack on Great Britain is not only entirely baseless but is the more unjustifiable coming as it does in the midst of a great war from the Commandant General of one of the British Dominions. You forget to mention that since the South African War the British people gave South Africa her entire freedom under a constitution which makes it possible for us to realize our national ideals along our own lines and which, for instance, allows you to write with impunity a letter for which you would without doubt be liable in the German Empire to the extreme penalty. Neither the British Empire nor South Africa was the aggressor in this struggle. So far as we ourselves are concerned, our coast is threatened, our mail boats are arrested and our borders are invaded by the enemy. My conviction is that the people of South Africa will in these dark days, when the Government as well as the people of South Africa are put to the supreme test, have a clearer conception of duty and honour than is to be deduced from your letter and action. Your resignation is accepted.—Smuts."

LANGKAT NEWS.

Prospects of the Immediate Future.

We have been shown a communication this morning, received in Hongkong under date September 24, in which it is stated that the Langkat output is keeping quite good and that it was considered that the 800,000 feet level is likely to be considerably greater than was believed and that news might come any week now. Regarding the Java concessions, boring is said to have commenced and good results are expected.

New Style of House.

A new style of architecture, novel and not unpleasant to the eye, has been inaugurated in the Rue Vavin, Paris, in a large six-storey house of flats recently constructed. Each story of the house retrogrades on the one below, leaving a wide balcony or terrace in front of its windows. The house has a distinct resemblance to a huge flight of stairs. It is argued that the hygienic advantages of such a method of construction quite compensate for the waste of space.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The orders of the day for tomorrow's meeting of the Legislative Council are:—

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the formation of a Special Police Reserve.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for the more effectual preventing and further punishment of the offence of trading with the enemy. This Bill will go through all its stages at this meeting.

FLOOD RELIEF.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged ...	\$145,535.76
Chinese Society, Victoria, B.C. ...	800.00
Chinese Society, Victoria, B.C. ...	850.00
Kwong Sin Hospital, Bangkok ...	236.80
Min Lik-tsz ...	10.00
Collected by s.s. Fat Shan (12th instalment) ...	5.80
Mr. Cheung Ying-sum ...	5.00
Total ...	\$147,443.36

DAY BY DAY.

Promotion.

Sergt. Major Edmund Edser, R. A. M. C., has been made Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Opium Case.

A Chinese was charged, at the Police Court, this morning, with being in possession of 14 taels of opium on the s.s. Daijo Maru. It was alleged that the drug was concealed in two boxes bearing a printed label stating that the goods were not dutiable.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 12th October, 1914 commencing at 12 o'clock noon at the Lung Wing Wharf, The River Steamer "Hoi Ming"

Length	193 feet 6 inches
Breadth	32 " 7 "
Depth	10 " 2 "
Net Tonnage	380
Gross tonnage	612.77
Passenger accommodation	1158
Carrying Capacity	380 tons
3 Decks (including boat deck)	
3 Bulkheads	
Engines—2 Cylinder compound surface condensing, stroke 18", nominal H. P. 65, speed 11 knots.	
Screws—twin "Hoi Wa"	

Length	150 feet
Breadth	25 " 8 "
Depth	9 " 6 inches
Net tonnage	99.81
Gross tonnage	304.82
Passenger accommodation	613
Carrying Capacity	300 tons
Engines—2 Cylinder compound surface condensing, stroke 22", H. P. 33, speed 8½ knots (single screw).	

On View now. For further particulars, Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BEN" LINE.
From SEIFH, MIDDLESEX,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 12th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th October, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SEIYO MARU"
From MEXICAN AND PERU-
VIAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 28th September at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on 1st October, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown, and examination of same to be held on 3rd October at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 8th October, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"
Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that Cargo per s.s. "Shin-yo Maru" has arrived here per s.s. "Seiyo Maru" and to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 28th September at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 1st Oct., at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 3rd Oct. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 8th October, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

HIMROD'S

CURE for

ASTHMA

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

It is in time by all Christians and those throughout the Country.

Beware of imitations.

Don't forget after the Show
Surper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY HALL

ON

OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May,
K.C.M.G.; H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B. and
Commodore R.H. Anstruther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold
Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights. An amateur boxing certificate will be presented to every man that takes part. Entries from all bona fide amateurs scaling all weights may be forwarded to the honorary stewards, Messrs. A. Rodger and W. Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judges, Commander Blackwood, R.N. & Mr. Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 29th SEPT.

AND FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY
THE BLACK PANTHER.

A Thrilling & Sensational Drama of Court Life
(where Mr. Williams takes the Detective's Part.)

The Film is 3,000 ft. and in 3 parts.

Wednesday 30th Band Night

Friday 2nd. Sept. 1914.

Prince of Wales' Fund night

Monster Programme

Local Talent

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SATURDAY 3rd. "VICTORY"

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Tuesday, 29th Sept.

PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.

Presenting: "The Sensation of India"

THE BOX OF DEATH.

Mr. Lenz will offer \$200 to any gentleman who will be able to do the same trick.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3

Commencing Wednesday 30th September.

"A SILENT MESSENGER"

in 2 parts—Length 3,000 feet

Pathe's British & American Gazette.

NOTICES

THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE

Embassy

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Are made by scientific processes from
scrupulously selected and perfectly matured
Tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are
for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting
men of all kinds.

Their World Wide Popularity is based
upon their unquestioned excellence.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF
25 AND 50 AND BOXES OF 100.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	19
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	16
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	22
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	33
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lam	"	26
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	12
Bu lock's Brains— " No	per set	50
Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	each	60
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	1.20
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	14
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	"	22
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	12
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	"	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	20
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	"	6
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	1.20
Calves Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keak	set	1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb.	26
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	"	24
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	27
" Saddle— " "	"	27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	per set	24
" Brains,—Chu No	"	14
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	"	16
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	12
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart,—Chu Sam	"	18
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	"	18
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yan	"	20
Sheeps Head and Feet,—Chu Tau Keuk	set	8
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	"	12
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	"	12
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Tai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yan	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	"	17
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	32
Ducks,—Ap	"	18
Doves,—Fan Kau	"	24
Eggs, Hen—Kai Yan (cooking)	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb	30
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	25
Geese,—Ngo	"	33
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	27
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	24
Turkeys, Cook—F's Kai Kang	lb.	60
" Hen, " " Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	20
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	18
Crabs,—Hoi	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tui To Sha	"	12
Eels, Oonger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Fels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupe,—Shak Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Chauing Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	20
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	32
Mop's Fish,—Mong Yu	"	20
Octopus,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrotfish,—Kai Kang Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike,—Fa Fan Fung	"	14
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	28
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Ohong	"	32
Pomfret, White,—Pak Ohong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray,—Fai Fa Cha	"	12
Rock Fish,—Shak Kiu Kang	"	18
Squid,—Chun Yu	"	12
Shark,—Sha Yu	lb	8
Salmon,—Ma Yu	"	35
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ho	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Slee,—Tat Sha Yu	"	20
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	"	20
Turtle,—small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yis	lb.	20
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	20
" (Chetoo)—Tis Ohan Ping Kho	"	20
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.—	3
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	"
Carambola,—Yeung To	each
Coconuts,—Ye. Tao	"
Lemons, China,—Ling Mang	lb
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mang	"
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"
" Fresh,	"
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb
" Sweet	"
Pears, (American),—San Shoo Lay	"
" (Canton), Cook,—Sha Li	"
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsai	"
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pan Ti Po Lo	each
" 2nd,—Chung-tang To Lo	"
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	"
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi, Ah Chi	lb	1
Cheuk	"	1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	"	8
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai, Pin	"	8
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	"	10
" Long,—Tau Kck	"	8
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Ohu Liu	"	2
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—San Tau	lb	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	6
" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	"	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	12
Okra	lb	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	"	8
Parsley,—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	"	15
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	"	3
" Japan,—Yut Fan Shu Tai	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tai	"	3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
Sage,—Tao So	"	8
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsai	"	5
Tomatoes,—Hoi Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	"	6
Taupe, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	5
Vegetable Marrow,—Chik Kwa	"	4
" (American)—Kam-san hui Kwa	"	15
Water Cress,—Fai Yeung Tsai	"	6
" Lily root,—Lin Ng u	"	6
Yams,—Ts Shu	"	6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	6
" Tau	"	6

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 11th inst. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb.,	\$4.00
per lb.,	.08
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb.,	3.50
per lb.,	.07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.30
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	.25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	.35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	.33
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	.12
Granulated, per lb.,	.12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	.11
No. 2	.10
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. (Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.)

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$9 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5) shall if made a subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

菓子

杏仁
花生
芝麻
核桃
栗子
瓜子
糖
蜜
糖
蜜
糖
蜜

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Against	Britain.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	France.
"	"	Belgium.
Austria	Against	Serbia.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	Britain.
"	"	France.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary gives Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will enter no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on German near Proskan; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet orders for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector-General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary

for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry Division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. It finally refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrible cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Orbin; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Hamillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied forces. Russians victorious on the Danester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Biala, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; ramons of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege fort still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war taxes of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons passes war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Dina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Lozaitz, Leschnitz and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Sava and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Konigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City also contributing \$25,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rymnoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Konigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Baptemes, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over

Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 33; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverses in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gillen issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Halicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiaries. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians occupy Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Com-

mons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomaszovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbarshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny

and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Osmowitsa. Serbians defeat 80,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarines.

Sept. 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues; German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

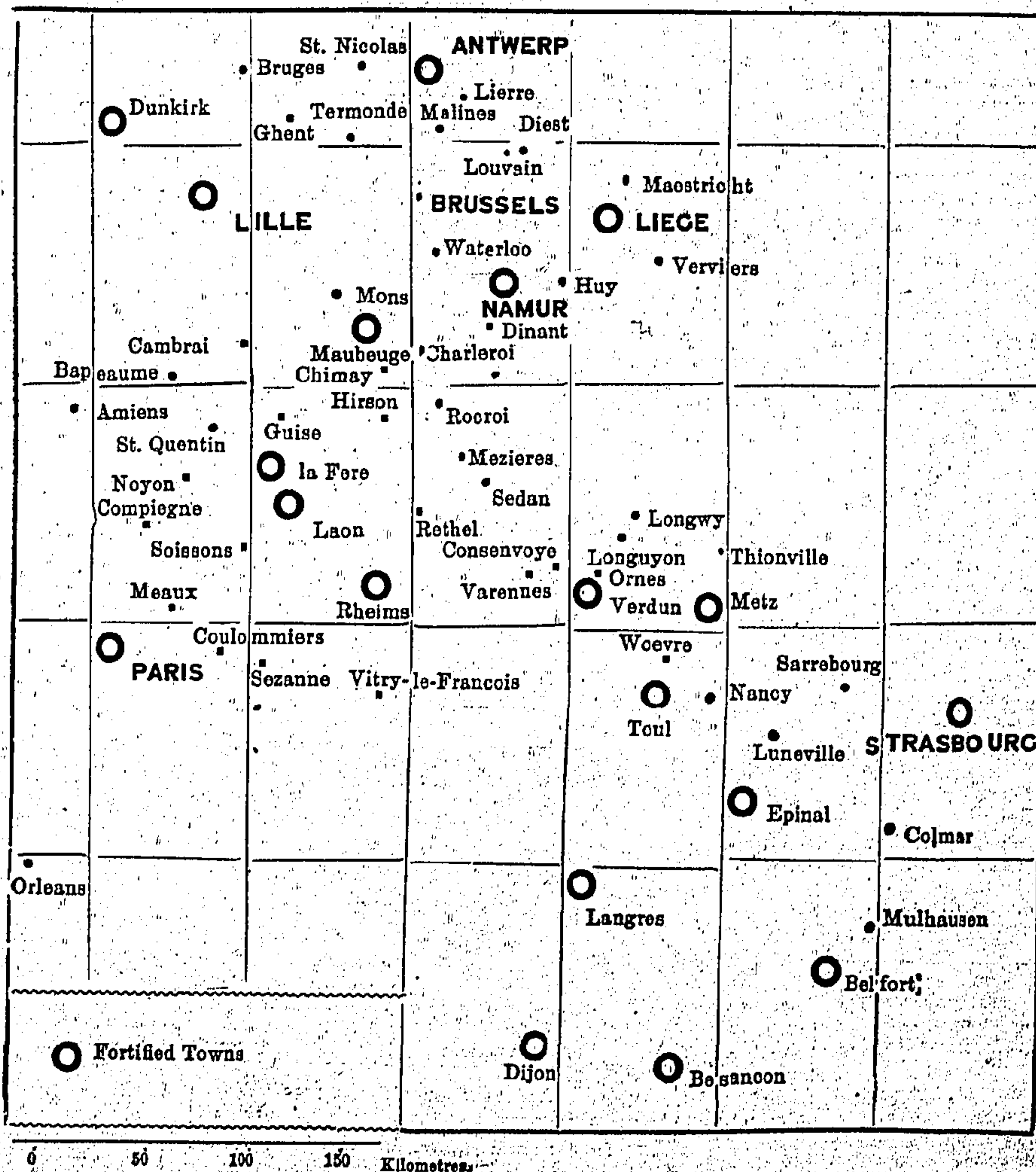
Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The most violent fighting is taking place between Noyon and Soissons.

Commercial

The Board of Trade Returns.

The trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom for July, issued by the Board of Trade, show, as was the case in May and June, a decrease in exports and imports. The exports last month (excluding re-exports of foreign and Colonial produce, which totalled £7,825,910) amounted to £4,405,380, as compared with £4,104,263 in July, 1913, a decrease of £2,758,828. The total exports last month were £2,410,020 higher than in the corresponding month in 1912. The aggregate exports for the first seven months of this year were less by £4,357,025 in 1914 than in the seven corresponding months of 1913. The total exports for the opening seven months of the present year exceeded the aggregate for the corresponding months of 1912 by £32,563,588. The total imports last month amounted to £59,383,792, against £61,783,083 in July, 1913, a decrease of £2,399,291. The imports last month were higher than in July, 1912, by £1,084,223. The total imports for the first seven months of the present year were altogether £2,211,079 less than in the seven corresponding months of last year. The total imports for the opening seven months of the present year exceeded the aggregate for the corresponding months of 1912 by £23,008,537. From the figures given below it will be noticed that most of the articles exported to the Far East participate in the general decrease of trade for the month, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Less cotton yarn went to Netherlands India and China and Hongkong—although there is an increase in the case of the Straits Settlements. The same applies to the figures for the seven months of the year—except that here the Straits, too, show a decline—although with other goods the seven months' trade has not been affected by the decreases recorded in the past few months. In the case of cotton piece goods, for instance, the seven months' exports to China and Hongkong are larger than in 1913, although the quantities for the single month have fallen off considerably. With Japan, Philippine Islands, and Guam, Netherlands India, and the Straits Settlements the falling-off is marked and continuous, only Siam showing a steady increase in the quantities purchased. There is little of note in the remaining figures, although it may be pointed out that this month the amount of wrought copper exported to the Straits shows a sharp rise on last month, when the decrease was considerable. When compared with last year, however, the figures indicate a large falling off for the seven months. Among the articles in which increases are registered are unenumerated machinery and prime movers to the Straits Settlements, textiles machinery to China and Hongkong and Japan, and galvanised sheets to Netherlands India. Larger quantities of gold bullion and coin went to Netherlands India and the Straits this July than in the corresponding month of 1913, but less silver left this country for the Far East. Coming to imports, it will be noted that more than double the quantity of tea was imported from China, Hongkong, and Macao than last year, while the quantity of Netherlands India teas also shows a marked advance. Imports of rubber, when compared with last year continue to show, as might be expected, a falling off in value together with an advance in quantity.

Australian Trade and Japan.
A report from the Japanese Consul at Sydney states that as importations of goods from Germany, France, Austria and Belgium are expected to stop for the time being, Sydney merchants are busily making inquiries for obtaining similar goods or substitutes from Japan. The importation of paper goods, toys, porcelain, glassware, cotton goods, socks, cement, beer, and some chemical goods produced in Japan has not, so far, been able to make headway owing to German competition. The present, says the Consul, is an excellent opportunity for the extension of the market for Japanese goods in Australia. Sales

of habutai are also active. The extension of the market for Japanese goods needs the assistance of bank and steamship companies. The rate of war risk on goods between Sydney and Japan is 5 per cent., and steamship companies have increased freights by 25 per cent. The Machinery Trade and Japan.
The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913. The United Kingdom remains well at the head of the list of countries supplying machinery to Japan, but her share has not advanced so much as that of Germany, the rates of increase being 20 and 30 per cent. respectively. Cotton spinning machinery, with an advance from £144,000 to £401,000, is largely accountable for the gain made by the United Kingdom while the growth in the sales of German machinery is more general, but is chiefly ascribable to electrical machinery. In looms and textile finishing machines both countries registered considerable increases—the United Kingdom from £61,000 to £108,000, and Germany from £23,000 to £41,000. On the other hand, in the case of machine tools, the United Kingdom, United States, and Germany, which share the trade between them, all suffered large decreases. Germany retained her commanding position in the supply of water turbines, and was successful in obtaining important orders for some large cranes and two or three big gas engines. Although Japan still imports machinery in such large quantities it is interesting to note that there has been solid development on the part of Japanese machinery makers. In the case of gas plant for lighting, and power the development has been quite remarkable. Japanese firms are making suction producers, gas engines, and rector furnaces, and are building complete gas works. Practically all the appliances required by gas companies are now made in Japan, including meters, valves, lu. ors, lamps, glassware, in tiles, &c. The above are being produced by a number of factories on a very large scale; they are somewhat inferior, lighter, and cheaper than imported goods, but they suit the market, and the cost of freight and duty make it quite impossible for foreign goods to compete with them. There was

a slight increase in the motor car trade. One interesting feature of the year was that some of the raw silk dealers who made money in silk proceeded to invest it in small garages in Tokyo, with two or three cars in each, but as the chauffeurs are almost as inexperienced as the owners it is thought that this form of speculation will not prove as profitable as it is fashionable.

Shantung Governor.
There is a rumour that Mr. Tsai Ju-chia, the Governor of Shantung, will shortly be changed and a person named Hon will be appointed to replace him. The reason for the probable change was that Governor Tsai has been trying to decline responsibility in dealing with neutral affairs and asked the Government for instructions even on the most frivolous matters.

MAKE IT A HABIT--USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the "one" modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.



Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.
Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection"—and—"Rules of Health."
One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.
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W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the third day of October, 1914 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of September, 1914 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 19th day of September, 1914.
By order of the Board
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip Certificate issued 22nd July, 1909, for 4 shares numbered 5049/5052 in the above-named Company standing in the name of Joao A. da Luz (deceased) of Hongkong, has been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 10th proximo, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said Joao A. da Luz (deceased), and no transaction taking place under the said Scrip Certificate issued 22nd July, 1909, will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911
and
In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the Print signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of 'identification.'"

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Hesse Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regular charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICES.

G. H. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following subjects will commence on Monday, the 5th of October:

Engineering Section:
Building Construction.
Field Surveying.
Applied Mechanics.
Steam.
Machine Drawing.
Mathematics.

Science Section:
Chemistry.
Metallurgy.
Physics.
Electricity.
Sanitation.
Fire Aid.

Commerce Section:
English.
French.
Shorthand.
Book-keeping.

Teachers' Classes for:
Women "English and Vernacular."
Men "English and Vernacular."

Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 p.m. Monday 5th October for enrolment. Copies of the prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
R. E. O. BIRD, M.A.,
Director.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1914.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that commencing on Thursday, 1st October, 1914, the train timed to leave Kowloon for Shum Chun at 8.00 p.m. will leave at 7.30 p.m. and return from Shum Chun at 8.45 p.m. arriving Kowloon at 9.36 p.m.

For further alterations and additional trains see latest Timetable which may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices at Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Acting Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon Canton Railway.
THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

Scientific Session 1913-14.

NOTICE.

A meeting will be held in the Reading Room at 6.00 p.m. on Friday, 2nd October.

BUSINESS.
Presentation of Medals for papers read.
Eng. Commander,
G. W. ROOME, R.N., President,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

THE Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, to inform the public that during the present hostilities in Europe, their Mail Steamers will not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama—the last port of call being Haiphong, until further notice.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	" " " "
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" " " "
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	" " " "
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	" " " "
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	" " " "
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	" " " "
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" " " "
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.

6.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M. to 11.15 P.M. to 12.15 A.M. every half hour. (See Time Table for full details.)

SUNDAYS.

7.45 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	" " " "
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" " " "
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	" " " "
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	" " " "
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	" " " "
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	" " " "
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" " " "
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" " " "

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

6.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M. to 11.15 P.M. to 12.15 A.M. every half hour. (See Time Table for full details.)

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

T/T	1/9 5/8
Demand	1/9 11/16
30 d/s	1/9 3/4
60 d/s	1/9 13/16
4 m/s	1/9 1/2
T/T Shanghai	6 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight	7 3/4
T/T Singapore	7 3/4
T/T Japan	8 1/4
T/T India	136 1/4
Demand India	136 1/2
T/T Bombay	136 1/2
Demand Bombay	136 1/2
T/T Calcutta	136 1/2
Demand Calcutta	136 1/2
Demand Manila	89
T/T San Francisco & N.Y.	44 1/4
Demand, New York	44 1/4
T/T Java	109 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per 100:
Chinese...20 cts. pieces \$16 1/4
Chinese...10 " " \$17 1/2

BANKS

INTER-CONTINENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—40, Wall Street, New York.
London Office—25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Kobe
Calcutta	Manila
Canton	Medan
Cebu	Panama
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	San Francisco
London	Shanghai
Lyons	Yokohama

Capital and Surplus...Gold \$10,000,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and for one year at 4 1/2 per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES MADE.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.
THE BANKS CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	Agencies at
Amoy	Nagasaki
Canton	Shanghai
Cebu	Singapore
Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Yokohama
Lyons	
Manila	
Peking	
San Francisco	
Shanghai	
Singapore	
Tientsin	
Yokohama	

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. (18)

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April 1912. (12)

NOT CE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1902.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital...\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Selling
£1,500,000 at 2 1/2
Silver...\$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors...\$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. J. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. H. Dodwell, Esq.
S. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. S. Williams.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stubb
ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. D. Smart.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer their option balances of £100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 682,500
Reserve Fund " 465,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Sept. 14

Malwa, New	85.300 per p.
Malwa, Old	8.300
Batavia, New	9.325 per c.
Batavia, Old	9.200
Bombay, New	9.050
Bombay, Old	8.825

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Cannot be beaten. H. Equalled.
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, and all delicacies and Liquors.

BRITAIN'S CHANCE.

Trade War on Germany and Austria.

An announcement of the first importance to the British mercantile industrial community is made by the Board of Trade. The department is undertaking a campaign to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the present opportunity to establish themselves in foreign and Colonial markets in branches of trade which have hitherto been largely in the hands of their German, Austrian, or Hungarian rivals.

Safety of Trade Routes.
Below is the text of the official circular:—

"In view of the state of war which exists between this country and Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Board of Trade are confident that British manufacturers and merchants are already devoting special attention to the opportunities now afforded them of establishing themselves in Colonial and neutral markets in certain lines of trade in which German and Austrian or Hungarian manufacturers and merchants have hitherto transacted a large proportion of the business.

"The present safety of the trade routes, coupled with the protection afforded by the State scheme of war risk insurance, and the financial measures taken by His Majesty's Government to facilitate the continuance of business transactions, should enable this to be done to a very considerable extent, in view of the fact that German and Austro-Hungarian trade with overseas countries must necessarily be at a standstill.

"Permanent Advantage."
It is evident that such a course will be of the greatest immediate benefit to the employment of workmen in the United Kingdom, and that it may also lead to the permanent advantage of British trade.

"With a view to giving assistance to British manufacturers and traders in this matter memoranda have been prepared giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. These accompanying memoranda relate to the trade in which you are especially interested.

"Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to opening affecting his particular business should put himself in communication with the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of this Department, Basinghall-street, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special inquiries through His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the trade correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British self-governing Dominions, India, and the other Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries."

"Made in Germany" Must Go.
Trades dealt with in the memoranda already issued are:—Cutlery, iron and steel wire, hollow-ware (enamelled or tinned), woollen and worsted piece goods,

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Canadian papers of date to August 28 contain accounts of the selection of Canadians for service in Europe. The keenest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Dominion, and the selected men were sent to Valcartier, Quebec, where lectures and drills were given.

There is no definite statement of the actual strength of the Canadian contingent, but on August 27 the camp strength at Valcartier was 22,000, but units from many places had not then arrived. A telegram, dated Ottawa August 26, said that there was every likelihood that the Canadian Expeditionary force would be sent overseas earlier than was originally expected. Every endeavour was to be made to avoid the delay, and the men would leave Canada as early as possible. Arrangements were being made for the transport of the troops to Europe. At least twenty vessels were required to convey the men across the Atlantic and they were to be conveyed by British cruisers. After the departure of the contingent it was proposed that the Valcartier camp should be supplied with fresh recruits, who would immediately prepare themselves for active service.

and cotton hosiery (stockings and socks), electrical machinery and appliances, and cotton prints.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, including, among others, furniture, pottery, paper, clothing, chemicals and dyes, certain classes of machinery, boots and shoes, gloves, and certain classes of iron and steel, will be issued in rapid succession.

It need hardly be pointed out how important the matter is from the point of view of preserving continuity of employment for our industrial population, to say nothing of the possible ultimate gain to British overseas trade.

Not only does Germany export £440,000,000 worth of merchandise in a single year, but she sells about £80,000,000 worth of goods annually to the United Kingdom alone. The idea of invading Germany's markets, both British and foreign, is received with enthusiasm.

The Express has reason to believe that British banks are about to offer manufacturers such financial facilities as have never before been afforded in this country, and that the responsible authorities are looking into the question of revoking or nullifying the "blocking patents" for the manufacture of chemicals which Germany still enjoys in Great Britain, which have enabled her to kill any attempt at British competition in many branches of chemical manufacture.

SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consigned letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consigned letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sail, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong & Canton Steamship Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas letters 30 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side wall entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The service to Tientsin is suspended.

The Kanchoo with Mails from London (via Siberia) of the 26th Aug., to 1st Sep., is expected to arrive here on or about the 4th Oct., via Swatow.

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Kanchoo, 4th Oct.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Hoihow, Haiphong & Pakhoi, 1st Oct., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta, 1st Oct., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia), 1st Oct., 3 p.m.

To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway, closing at Shanghai B. O. at 6 p.m. on Monday the 5th October.

Wei-hai-wai, Chefoo & Tientsin, 1st Oct., 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 2nd Oct., 1 p.m.

Ningpo, Shanghai & North China, 2nd Oct., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 3rd Oct.

Straits & Sourabaya, 3rd Oct., 2 p.m.

Philippines, 3rd Oct., 2 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia), 3rd Oct., 4 p.m.

To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway, closing at Shanghai B. O. at 8.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th October.

SUNDAY, 4th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 4th Oct., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui, 4th Oct., 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 5th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Amoy, 5th Oct., 9 a.m.

Sandakan, 5th Oct., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 6th Oct.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Oculco, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel, 6th Oct., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 6th Oct., 1 p.m.

Philippines, 6th Oct., 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle, Wash., & United Kingdom via Canada, 6th Oct., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, 6th Oct., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe, 7th Oct., 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok, 7th Oct., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 9th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 9th Oct., 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 10th Oct.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes will be included in this extra postage). The parcel mail will be closed on Saturday the 10th Oct., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 30th Sept.—Swatow, 29th Sept. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Telikoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,280, Y. Miyazaki, 29th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept. Gen.—Order.

Hellas, Norw. s.s. 840, Aug. Kunder, 30th Sept.—Bangkok, 21st Sept. Gen.—Order.

Dainichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 30th Sept.—Molli 24th Sept. Coal—M. B. G. K.

Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, K. Murakami, 30th Sept.—Swatow, 29th Sept. Gen.—O. B. K.

Takung, Br. s.s. 977, McLure, 29th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,320, W. Benson, 22nd Sept.—Shanghai, 28th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.

Korea, Am. s.s. 1,276, A. W. Nelson, 29th Sept.—Manila, 27th Sept. Gen.—F. M. S. Co.

DEPARTED.

September 30.

Monteagle for Bombay
Shabone for San Francisco
Halyang for Foochow via Swatow
Dep. of Abilio for Vancouver
Boonlines for Yokohama via Nagasaki
Kansu for Saigon
Tango Maru for Melbourne via Manila
Folchong for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 30.

Liangchow for Canton
Talyuan for Melbourne via Manila
Chingping, Tientsin via Swatow
Gleming for Hongkong
Troelus for London via Singapore
St. Albans for Melbourne via Cairns
Lokang for Kanton
Kjeld for Shanghai
Kailong for Haiphong via Hoihow
Haiman for Swatow
Chinhua for Hoihow via Manila

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Liangchow from Shanghai—
Mrs. Robertson, Miss & Master Robertson,
Miss Colman, Miss M. Colman, Mrs.
King, Mrs. Greenfield, Messrs. Ross, Smith,
Davidson, Boanas, Hutchison.

Per s.s. Korea from San Francisco etc.—
Hon. Geo. E. Anderson, C. L. Camp, F. F.
Hough, F. McBride, Mrs. S. M. Richardson,
William Tong, Miss M. Farnsworth, J.
Baste, Lim Eng-chin, J. Madden, A. D. Cul-
lino, Mrs. J. E. Norton, J. H. Green, Miss B.
Clough, A. T. Shorey, B. Pato, Mrs. C. L.
Camp, Wm. E. Kelly, Chas. A. Nevin, Mrs.
Mary Uae, Miss C. M. Sanders, J. M. Phil-
lip, L. J. Weimann, F. S. Dixon, S. S. Thomp-
son, R. G. Bruce, Miss Thura Norton, S. S.
Norton, N. Thomas, M. Kolshikawa, Mrs. B.
Basto, Miss K. Candee, Mrs. P. A. Layman,
F. G. Owen, Paul Tang, Miss L. Sanders, G.
D. Phillips, J. Quilgo, F. E. Zueling, Mrs.
S. S. Thompson, Mrs. L. Boyer, Lt. W. R.
Sother, Mrs. N. H. Briggs, Mrs. L. A. Seator.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Tango Maru for Australia etc.—
Messrs. Okamoto, E. Graham, Mr. & Mrs.
Nakano, Kennedy, Miss Hill, Mr. & Mrs.
Taylor, McDermott, Mr. & Mrs. Marchant,
Mr. & Mrs. Kato, Miss Sweeney, Mrs. Den-
ning, Miss Denning, Denning, Mrs. Ramos,
Mrs. W. Doyle, E. M. Tribon, Mr. & Mrs. Mo-
Coy, A. Gifford, C. J. L. Lytton, McNahon,
Co. Jose da Cruz, P. Madruga, Ottama, K.
Oniyama, Tani, Kanno, Mr. & Mrs. Ishik-
awa, Ko Shin-kam, Chan Hing Ewal, Mrs.
Madruga and Mrs. Jose da Cruz.

TIDE TABLE.

28th Sept., to 4th Oct., 1914.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 28	10 10	6 10	11 55	7 55
Tues. 29	10 15	6 15	12 00	8 00
Wed. 30	10 20	6 20	12 05	8 05
Thur. 1	10 25	6 25	12 10	8 10
Fri. 2	10 30	6 30	12 15	8 15
Sat. 3	10 35	6 35	12 20	8 20
Sun. 4	10 40	6 40	12 25	8 25

m morning, a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fiddon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.30—The anticyclone has broken up.

Pressure has increased moderately over Formosa, and slightly along the coast from Amoy to Hongkong and over the Philippines.

The typhoon has curved and moved rapidly to the N.E.

At 6 a.m. this morning the centre was less than 100 miles to the W.N.W. of Okinawa.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood—N.E. winds, moderate; fine at first, some rain later.

2 Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—N. winds, moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

30th Sept., a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Wootock	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Nemuro	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Hakodate	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Yokohama	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Kobe	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Nagasaki	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Kyushu	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Osaka	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Shanghai	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Amoy	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Swatow	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Taihou	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Tientsin	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Beijing	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Harbin	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
Manchuria	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6
China	7a	29.91	81	86	6	6

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 30.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.87 29.85 29.81

Temperature 81 77 86

Humidity 76 88 83

Wind Direction E W WSW

Force 3 0 2

Weather c b c

Rain 0 0 0

Highest open air temperature on the 24th, 76

Lowest open air temperature on the 24th, 64

H.K. Observatory, 29th September.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	noon 10th Oct.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said, & Marseilles	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	about 10th Oct.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Malta Capt. G. W. Cockman R.N.R.	about 13th Oct.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, AND YOKO HAMA	Nellere Capt. J. Gaunt R.N.R.	about 17th Oct.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1914.

E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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For Steamers To sail

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